BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Weekly, six months, invariably in advance,... $10 00
" three " " " 5 00
Daily paper, 6 months, invariably in advance,.. $25 00
3 months,.....15 00
1 month (to soldiers only,) 4 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 21. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1864. { NO. 4.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $3.

Special Notices will be charged $4 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

(CIRCULAR.)

It having been ascertained that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Officers commanding out posts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this order.

By Command of Maj. General WHITING:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. & A. A. General.
March 30th, 1864. 28 tf

NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th day of October next, at the late residence of the late Richard J. Player, I will sell at public auction, his crop of Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, a complete set of Farming Implements, Cattle, Horses, for he and saddle, Hogs, Sheep, Bees, Gums, and other articles too tedious to mention.

SAM'L PLAYER, Adm'r.
Oct. 6th, 2-3t.

OFFICE COUNTY AGENT TAX IN KIND,
Smithville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1864.

TO FARMERS IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

MR. W. L. HALL will receive Tax in Kind, at River Side and Town Creek; Mr. Jordan Woolard at Bonaventure, and I will receive at Smithville, and a few days at Shallotte and Lockwoods. Farmers must bring in all they have estimated, and bring the estimate to get a receipt on, as I cannot receipt without it. Parties not paying, will have to pay 15 500 per cent.

J. H. TAYLOR,
County Agent Brunswick Co.
24A2-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at September Term, A. D. 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, as Executor upon the last will and testament of Thomas Murray, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims against the same, nothing to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Executor.
3 3t.*

LOST

ON TUESDAY, the 5th instant, between my residence in Upper Black River Church and the nine mile post on the Mount Misery Road, a leather CIGAR CASE used as a pocket book and containing among others the following papers:

My receipt for tax in kind; certificate No. 875, dated 11th March, 1864, for $1000 funded in 4 per cent. stock, besides which there were some other papers not recollected, and also $20 in money. Any person finding and returning the pocket book and papers to me or to the Journal Office, will be entitled to retain the money and receive the thanks of the subscriber.

WM. ROBINSON.
New Hanover County, Oct 12 1864—3-2t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITED.

TO the Jail of Onslow County two negroes. One calls his name of John (alias) Dock, who says he belongs to Mr. James McGee, formerly, of Wilmington, N. C. The other calls his name is Henry and belongs to Dr. Hicks of the Onslow County N. C. The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. MURRILL, Jr Sheriff.
Sept. 1864. 25 1t—3 tf

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4, 1864.

THE following named officers, of the Invalid Corps, have been assigned by Special Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office to the Commandant of Conscripts for North Carolina for duty, and having reported in person, which said officers are requested to report verbally or in person, or if unable to travel, to advise this office by letter of the cause of their prolonged absence:

Captain W. S. Chastain.
" J. G. Royal.
First Lieutenants A. A. Scott,
" " Joseph Nunnery,
" " J. M. Carlile,
" " S. M. Brazington,
" " R. H. Maxwell,
" " T. G. Ward,
Second " " Alex. W. Westmoreland,
" " W. J. Means.

The necessity for the services of these officers is urgent, and they are enjoined to report with the least possible delay.

By order of the Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.
27 2t—3 2t

WILKINSON & CO.,
34 MARKET STREET,
WILL PAY NO THE HIGHEST PRICES for all Bank Notes.
27-3t&3-2t

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NO. CA.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24 }

THE EXIGENCY having arisen for calling a part of the Militia for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, and Cleaveland, and of all the counties by the east of said counties, will assemble their Companies, Battalions or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Companies and Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class any of strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

Companies of less than three companies in a Battalion, will be divided and attached into three equal parts, and a commandant of officers assigned to each. When there are three or more companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to another, when the number of companies is not divisible by three, that it must be made so by breaking up the smaller companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up will be designated by lot.

As soon as the Commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of men in his command and cause it to proceed without delay to Wilmington, and report to Brig. General C. Leventhorpe, who, on the arrival of the troops, will organize them into Regiments.

The Regiments and Battalions belonging to counties lying west of those named, will be assigned for the defence of the Western frontier. Their organization will be as above.

By order of
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.
27-3t—3 3t

AN APPEAL TO OBTAIN FUEL FOR THE POOR.

The undersigned, appointed by their fellow citizens to procure wood for the use of the poor of the Town desire to inform the public that Messrs. DENWOOD CUTLER, with wages will be paid and hands cared for. We want to purchase 500 cords of wood here by the 1st of January. To do this fifty Wood Cutters are necessary. We appeal with confidence to our friends in the country to help us. Could you can spare a hand for a week or two send him along with his ax and allowance; if not able to spare the assistance send the hand and we will feed him. Those willing to haul wood at points on the river will please advise us, those willing to give standing wood near the river will let us know at once. At small expense and inconvenience many can contribute largely to this object, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. Many a toiling woman whose head is wring by the necessity of asking charity could furnish food for herself and little ones by her own labor, could she purchase fuel at a low rate.

Communications can be addressed to E. A. Keith, Chairman of the Wood Committee.

E. A. KEITH,
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr.,
GEO. O. VANEMMINGE, Jr. } Committee.
Oct. 7. 27 1w—3-2w

Brown, better known as A. Ward, showman, says: "If I am drafted, I shall resign. Deeply grateful for the unexpected honor conferred upon me, I shall feel compelled to resign the position in favor of some more worthy person. Modesty is what ails me. That's what keeps me under."

PULASKI, TENN., one of the places lately visited by Gen. Forrest in his raid, is a town of some twelve hundred inhabitants, and is sixty-four miles Southwest of Nashville. It is nearly in the same latitude with Decherd, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and is distant from that place about fifty miles.

MOLASSES.—We can hear the groaning of mills crushing cane in this vicinity, in several directions, and can hear of them all through the country running pretty constantly. We think the molasses crop in this section will be good this year, though we think it was a too common error in planting the imphee, or red top variety. The most extensive cultivators of the cane in the South giving preference to Sorghum, or black top.

Salisbury Watchman, 8th inst.

WILMINGTON, N. C., OCT. 13, 1864.

THERE is one thing which has almost grown into a habit with the Southern press and from which we cannot claim complete, though we *can* claim comparative exemption, and that is in the nature of counting chickens before they are hatched—of predicting all sorts of important and wholly favourable results, as certain to spring from any new movements which they may feel themselves authorized even to hint at.

The consequence of all this is, first, that an idea is given to the enemy, if he does not already possess it, that something is afoot, and the second is that undue expectations are awakened among our own people leading to disappointments and discouragements, and dissatisfactions if they fail to be realized, which they very well may, for we know that while our commanders and our armies may do all that men can do to deserve and to win success, it is not in the power of man to *command* it. We ought always to hope for the best, but not confidently to promise it.

We make these remarks in connection with the campaign now progressing in upper Georgia. Everything that our most sanguine friends hope for from that campaign may be realized, but then again, *they may not* and we should be prepared to meet the fortunes of war with equanimity, if not always with satisfaction—to welcome prosperity, but not to sink under adversity.

Wilmington.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 10th instant, has a lengthy editorial on an attempt likely to be made by the Federal Naval and Military forces for the capture of Wilmington.

We give the editorial below, simply remarking that we have no doubt of our commanding General being well posted and fully alive to the importance of the situation, and that everything that depends upon him will be placed in a state of preparation to meet the emergencies of the case. But he can only work with the means placed at his disposal; and it behooves the State authorities and the people of the State at large to give him every assistance in labor, and to hold in readiness to respond to his call every available man, to aid in a successful defence of her only remaining port; and, for that matter, the only remaining port of the Confederacy accessible to commerce.

We have the most perfect assurance that Governor VANCE will assist to the utmost extent of his power. We do sincerely trust that he will be warmly seconded by all the people of the State; for, should Wilmington unfortunately fall, her people will not be the only losers, but the whole State will feel the loss and be placed in jeopardy, and a blow will be inflicted on the Confederacy unexampled since the loss of New Orleans:

From the Richmond Sentinel, 10th inst.
Wilmington.

Of the Federal admirals there are two who have been the most conspicuous for enterprise and good fortune. The first of these is Admiral Farragut, who is a brave and skilful officer, with some remains of the elevated demeanor which he learned in the South, of which he is a native, and to which he has turned traitor. Few Federal officers have aimed more successful blows than has he against his own people, and against the Commonwealth that nuttured him. The laurels which he has won as a soldier are badges of his everlasting infamy as a citizen. Benedict Arnold, plundering and burning the towns of Virginia and of his own Connecticut, in the service of the British, is the prototype of David G. Farragut, who displays an equal zeal in the service of the enemies of his own heartstone. The curses of Heaven are accumulating against him for each act of his unnatural career.

The other Admiral to whom we have above referred is Porter; an energetic and bold man, but a low disgusting braggart, and a rapacious thief and robber.

These two officers have been called from their late scenes of operation for the purpose of being assigned to new duties. Farragut leaves Mobile unattacked; but after having made a lodgment within its Bay. This is relied upon as having sealed the port and closed its commerce. Porter has been patrolling the Mississippi with the scent of a wolf and the vigilance of a pirate.—Where are they to be stationed now?

Of Farragut's destination the United States papers have left us in no doubt. He is to operate against *Wilmington*. That port is to be closed. That which the Yankee officers have in vain endeavored to do, this apostate Southerner is to be set to accomplish for them. We shall not wonder if the attempt extend beyond the mere closing of the port to the actual capture of Wilmington. We shall look to see that city made the object of a combined land and naval expedition and attack.

Wilmington is on the East bank of the Cape Fear river, thirty-four miles from the ocean by the course of that stream. It is a much less distance, however, to the ocean beach, at its nearest approach; the Cape Fear river, in that part of its course, being nearly parallel to the coast. Our forts below Wilmington have prevented the entrance of the United States war vessels into the river; so that, in order to check our outward commerce, the enemy has no resource but to lie off the mouth of the river, and institute a blockade. With all their efforts, they have found this very ineffectual.—The channels or entrances into the river from the ocean are so many and so wide apart, and the vessels employed in the blockade trade are so swift, that, under cover of night, both ingress and egress have been effected with comparative safety. Of late, our enemies have adopted the most extraordinary preventive precautions. They have two lines of blockaders, stationed like two lines of sentinels or pickets, around the entrance into the Cape Fear; the first as near the shore as may be, and the second well out to sea. These blockaders or guard ships are the fastest war steamers that can be procured. They are required to be constantly under full head of steam, and at night each steamer is in constant motion backwards and forwards over the piece of water assigned to it, like a sentinel treading his beat.

All these extraordinary and expensive appliances having failed to destroy the commerce of Wilmington, Farragut is now called in. The estimation in which the Yankees hold this officer, and the character of the enterprises in which he has been hitherto employed, warn us that new and unprecedented endeavors are now to be set on foot. Nothing less than the capture of Wilmington, or the forts which keep open its outlet to the sea, will satisfy Farragut's ambition. His predecessors at that point have but "*scotched* the snake"—he will endeavor to kill it. It will be unreasonable to assign any lower aim to Farragut's undertaking.—It will be very unwise, and, indeed, fatal, if we adapt our preparations for defence to any narrower calculation. Our works should all be put in the most efficient posture. They should be enlarged and extended, and new ones thrown up whenever and wherever the most suspicious precaution would suggest. The utmost resources of engineering skill should be appealed to.

Nor should we pass pone any part of our preparation until reminded of its necessity by the deploying of the enemy's columns or the thunder of his iron clads. The calls for laborers, and the anxious effort to complete this or that work, will then be too late. The time for preparation is *now*. Are the officers in command at Wilmington attending to it? No officer is worthy of position there who is capable of neglecting a duty. It is the post of responsibility, and is soon to be the post of danger. We need in the commander a sleepless vigilance, a far seeing sagacity, an indefatigable industry, a cool head and brave heart. Such a one may win himself a noble fame, for there will soon be, what capable officers always wish for—opportunity. But an officer who might exhibit opposite qualities, who might consult his personal ease and appetite in the presence of so grave a responsibility and so vital a duty, would quickly give his countrymen reason to execrate him and to wish he had never been born. We trust that all who may be adjudged worthy to manage the defence of our last seaport will quit themselves like patiots and men. To defend it successfully and to overthrow Farragut will be a double honor.

The following may be of value to tax-payers:

Extract of a letter addressed to T. ALLAN, Esq, Commissioner, &c., Sept. 20th, 1864:

"The assessor and tax collector here construe Sec. 3, Act 14th June, 1864, as extending to paragraph 2d. Sec. 3d of Act 17th February, and to embrace all solvent credits, &c., and they require the tax of 5 per cent. on all the subjects named in this 2d paragraph to be paid in Confederate notes, *new issue*, and refuse to take 4 per cent. certificates for such tax. The Act of 14th June names expressly and only "paragraph one (1) of Section (3) three" as "amended and re-enacted," and leaving paragraph 2d unaltered, proceeds to Section 16th of Act of February.—Please inform me if it is intended that for the tax "upon the amount of all solvent credits and bank bills and all other paper, &c." 4 per cent. certificates or 4 per cent bonds shall be refused in payment."

Extract of Letter from T. ALLAN, Esq., Commissioner, in answer to the above:

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 26th, 1864.

O. G. PARSLEY, Esq.,—Sir:

* * * * * * *

Sec. 3 of the Act of the 14th June, 1864, has exclusive reference to paragraph 1, Sec. 3 of the Act of 17th Feb., 1864, and therefore 4 per cent. bonds are receivable in payment of the tax on solvent credits, bank bills, &c. If the assessor and collector hold differently, they are in error.

Respectfully,
T. ALLAN, Commissioner.

Dramatic.—Miss Ida Vernon.

Perhaps there is no one thing connected with the journalism of the present day more to be regretted than the universal system of "puffing" everything that comes before the public, no matter whether its pretensions are true or false. Any candidate for popular favour—a prima donna or a patent pill—is indiscrim nately praised in most astonishing superlatives, even though it be disadvingly bad and as noxious as the Upas on Lybian plains. So common has this become, one hardly hopes to get an honest opinion upon real merit, and only sees in the flattering notices he reads in advertising card paid for at so much per square. If society were perfect, and there was no such thing as exaggeration and humbug, this universal praise would do—The *mal nisi bonum* principle would be a very good one if such were the case; but in these days of imposition and deceit, it stops all true criticism, and becomes as absurd as the old syllogistic example proving that black is white.—To a large majority of such "puffs," one gives as much credence as to the handbills scattered through the streets, or pasted on vacant walls, in which some weak minded printer seems to have gone raving mad in all kinds of type, in his efforts to make a worthless nostrum appear a valuable panacea, or in giving a notorious and impudent Cagliostro all the praise due a man of genius. In theatrical notices and pretended critiques upon the drama, this is particularly noticeable. To avoid any semblance of this, we have heretofore said very little of the Wilmington stage, and of the charming *artiste* now attracting so much notice upon it—waiting to study well her character and standing as an actress before expressing an opinion upon her merits.

The announcement that Miss Vernon's engagement is drawing to a close now calls for that opinion, and we express unhesitatingly our admiration of her talent, and give the applause she has honestly won. Considering the fact that the Theatre has been nightly crowded to witness her performances, it may seem singular no mention has been made of it; but in publishing that fact alone we accord her as much praise as if it were put in more lengthy sentences. Upon the stage, as in other walks of life, success is the test of merit. The public cannot be long deceived. An imposition may be palmed off for a single night, but rows of empty seats upon the next, give a genuine expression of public censure. To say then that the Theatre has been crowded night after night to witness Miss Vernon's personation of Lady Isabel Carlyle, and Madame Vine, in Lovenre's play of "East Lynne," or as the Jewish Maiden in "Leah," is to say she has achieved a sure success in those parts. This is popular criticism, and the most flattering, perhaps, that could be given. With great taste in all matters of costume and dress, young, handsome, a fine, graceful figure, an expressive face, regular features, speaking eyes, and a richly modulated voice, cultivated by careful study, she shows from the first moment she steps upon the stage those evidences of talent in which no one can be deceived. Together with these natural advantages she has versatility enough to throw herself thoroughly into the characters she represents, losing for the time her own identity in them, thus giving them an air of real life unattained by any other actress. And for the time they are real characters,—the affectionate and high toned Lady Isabel and the suffering, sorrowful governess standing personally before us, their real joys and sorrows represented by real smiles and tears.

It is safe to say Miss Vernon's fondness for the stage—her enthusiasm in the profession she has chosen, is the true secret of her success. There is no half way work, no listlessness or inattention; but the work she has to do, if worthy to be done, is to be done well. She aims at nature, and succeeds in reproducing it so well we forget the actress, and think only of the heroine she brings before us. Her *forte* lies in those characters representing domestic scenes, love passages in some quiet homes, affection deceived, or the woman struggling with the world and adversity. As "Lady Isabel Carlyle," "Madame Vine," "Leah," "Camille," "Medea," "Pauline," and perhaps "Mrs. Haller," in Kotzebue's "Stranger," she exceeds any *artiste* we have yet had, and can well lay claim to the title of the first actress in the South. Nor would we confine her to such characters alone, for she has also achieved success in other parts, although we must confess they do not suit her style so well. The women of Shakspeare—Miranda, Portia, Desdamona, or Juliet, are all within her scope, but in the characters first mentioned she will win the greater reputation. Her Lady Isabel is already famous, and there are few would have the temerity to undertake it after her rendering, while her Leah has a personality of its own as marked upon our stage as the Phaedre of Rachel. There is one character still we would see her in before leaving to finish her engagement in Richmond—that of "May," in Tom Taylor's "Ticket-of-Leave Man," a character that permits great scope of power, and we hope the manager may again put it on the stage, with Morton as "Bob Brierly."

In connection with Miss Vernon's recent performances, one can but notice the able manner in which she has been supported by Mr. Charles Morton—a finished actor—always up to the mark in whatever character he undertakes. As a Comedian he has been long known and admired, and now he has shown himself competent to any part in any drama. In the grandest characters of Shakspeare, the finest in more modern plays, as Lear, Hamlet, Archibald Carlysle, Touchstone, or Poor Pilliecdy he is equally at home. In this versatility he shows his talent; and the best proof of his merit is the great applause given him wherever he appears. S.

Later from Texas and Mexico.

The Clarion has late and interesting Texas and Mexican news, from which we extract the following:

BROWNSVILLE, Sept. 1, 1864.

Ed. Tel.:—The steamer Arkansas captured by our forces has arrived in this city. Cortinas is still oppressing the Mexican population at Matamoras. His motto is "walk in lemons and get squeezed," "shell out," I want $250,000 to skedaddle on, for Johnny Crapeau is coming, and it is necessary for me to retire to private life, *a la* Santa Anna. In plain words, he is forcing a loan, and threatens to turn the troops loose upon the town if the citizens don't comply.

Four or five hundred troops have arrived at Matamoras from Victoria, having been driven out by the French. It is distant 60 miles from Matamoras, and it will not be long before they will besiege our neighboring city.

Cortinas sent some 800 troops down towards the mouth of the Rio Grande to attack the French. A fight took place last evening, results not important. Some five or six Mexicans killed and a number wounded.—Heavy firing heard last night.

A growing coolness is apparent on the part of the Mexican authorities towards the Confederates engendered, no doubt, from the late visit of the French Representations from the Admiral's squadron, and his reception by Col. Ford and staff.

Our troops are in good health with a few exceptions. Several deaths have occurred. The Yankees have not all left yet, but from appearance they are going.

The French are moving towards Matamoras in three columns. One from Monterey, one from Victoria, and now at San Francisco, and one will move from the mouth of the river.

Gen. Vidauri is in possession of New Lorado. The citizens have pronounced in favor of the French.

Nothing remains to be done to place the French in possession of the entire Mexican territory but the possession of Matamoras and the State it is in, (Tamaulipas) and in three weeks that will be accomplished.—We will have a fine view of the fight from the city.

CARLOS.

N. B. Sept. 2.—Cortinas has fled and the French are in possession of the city.

THE FRENCH IN MATMORAS.

According to the Houston Telegraph the French occupied Matamoras on the 2d inst. The capture of that city and Monterey gives them possession of the Northern States of Mexico, and leaves no ground for the Juarista party to occupy. At last reports Cortina had fled, Juarez had fled, Quitaga had submitted, Vidauri was expected to do likewise, and hostilities have accordingly, ere this, ceased in that part of the new empire.

YELLOW FEVER IN GALVESTON.—Trans-Mississippi advices report the appearance of yellow fever at Galveston, Texas. Several persons have already died from it. It is thought by some that there are a few cases in Houston, but the physicians are unwilling to admit the fact.

AN ATTACK ON GALVESTON.—Kirby Smith has received intimation that Galveston is soon to receive a visit from Commodore Farragut. Preparations are being made to receive him after the style of Gen. M. L. Smith's reception at Vicksburg, on the ever memorable 28th of June, 1862. Farragut will find a foe in Brooze John now, as well as the Texas tigers.

Possible Results of the New Movement.

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register* with the army of Tennessee, gives his views as to the possible results of the military movements now going on in Georgia. He says:

Our columns are already in motion, and on a campaign of aggression. We can win; and, despite some to causes the contrary, I believe we will win.

We may greatly win and present again a fact, not rare in history, of a defeated and dispirited army, catching a sudden enthusiasm, turning upon its victors, and sweeping them before it with irresistible valor. The tide of war may in a few weeks be rolled back to the Ohio. There is nothing wanting to this end but the brains to lead and the resolution to follow. The former always evokes the latter. Wonder not, then, if this army yet amaze the world by its giant recuperation and its splendid heroism. The Confederacy may yet owe its deliverance, quickly won, to this ill used, much abused, beaten army of Tennessee.

A wise general foresees everything, provides for everything. He is never surprised, never confused, never in doubt what to do. He knows what he can do, and all that the enemy can do. Like a wise general, let us see what must result from our move towards Sherman's rear. What are the relative conditions of the two armies? We are now as near Chattanooga as Sherman's army. The armies are about equal in numbers. We can get the start of him, which, in war, is a great advantage. Our army is not at all encumbered with sick and wounded, as Sherman's is, by thousands. His teams are poor and weak, barely able to haul empty wagons over bad roads. Our teams are fat, sleek and strong. We can march five miles a day further than Sherman, and therefore can beat him at the race, and get in his rear—in short do that terrible thing called "flanking." But suppose that this is a mistake, and that he can travel as fast as we. Still that does not affect the success of the principal object of the campaign. But what can he do when he finds us in motion towards Chattanooga? He *must* do one of three things.

1st. He remains in Atlanta with all his army.

2d. He leaves Atlanta with all his army, and follows us back to Chattanooga.

3d He leaves a garrison to hold Atlanta; and goes back with the remainder of his army.

Now, it is self evident that he must do one of these things, and I defy human ingenuity to suggest how he can avoid doing them, or do anything else. And do which he will, we gain and he loses. It is not necessary to argue the supposition that he may plunge on still further into our country. If so, he only renders his destruction more certain. Should he thus plunge on, to the Atlantic or the Gulf, he will starve on the way, or should he get through, we can move on to the Ohio. We thereby deliver North Georgia, North Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. We will make the exchange, and welcome to him. It remains then only to argue the three propositions. 1st. He remains in Atlanta with all his army. In that event we throw ourselves across his railroad, and he inevitably starves. There is no help for it. I will not argue it.

2d. He goes back (evacuating Atlanta) with all his army. This I believe he will do. What results? We win back Atlanta without the loss of a man or the firing of a gun. He leaves also from 5 000 to 10 000 sick and wounded in our hands. He spent 115 days and 75,000 men to win Atlanta. By a flank movement we win it back in a day, without losing a man!

How simple, at last, are the mysteries of war?

3d. He leaves a garrison in Atlanta and goes back with the remainder. In that case he sacrifices the garrison, and in the meantime weakens his own army by their loss.

It is not to be supposed that he would so far violate the principles of scientific war, as thus to isolate a garrison. But if he does, so much the better. Sooner or later the garrison must starve, and in the meantime it is shut up harmlessly, on the defensive. In any event, this terrible invasion becomes a failure and a farce.—The only hope Sherman can have in such a case, is to pursue us, catch us, and badly defeat us. Then he might return to Atlanta. But if we have any brains, he cannot catch us. We can fight him or not, as we choose. We ought not to fight soon, but make him follow us far back toward Chattanooga and secure the deliverance of Atlanta, whether we win the battle or not. We can make him fight us on our own ground. But we can whip him. By this movement our army will become enthused and his army dispirited.

Mass Meeting of Federal Prisoners.

At a mass meeting, held September 28, 1864, by the Federal prisoners confined at Savannah, Georgia, it was unanimously agreed that the following resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, in the hope that he might thereby take such steps as in his wisdom he may think necessary for our speedy exchange or parole.—*Savannah Republican, Oct 3.*

Resolved, That while we would declare our unbounded love for the Union, for the home of our fathers, and for the graves of those we venerate, we would beg most respectfully that our situation as prisoners be diligently inquired into, and every obstacle consistent with the honor and dignity of the government at once removed.

Resolved, That whilst allowing the Confederate authorities all due praise for the attention paid to prisoners, numbers of our men are consigned to early graves, in the prime of manhood, far from home and kindred, and this is not caused intentionally by the Confederate government; but by the force of circumstances the prisoner is obliged to go without shelter, and in a great portion of cases without medicine.

Resolved, That whereas, ten thousand of our brave comrades have descended to an untimely grave within the last six months, and as we believe their death was caused by the difference of climate, the peculiar kind and insufficiency of food, and lack of proper medical treatment; and whereas, those difficulties still remain, we would declare, as our firm belief, that unless we are speedily exchanged, we have no alternative but to share the lamentable fate of our comrades. Must this thing still go on? Is there no help?

Resolved, That whereas, the cold and inclement season of the year is fast approaching, we hold it to be our duty as soldiers and citizens of the United States, to inform our Government that the majority of the prisoners are without proper clothing, in some cases being almost naked, and are without blankets to protect us from the scorching sun by day, or the heavy dews by night, and we would most respectfully request the Government to make some arrangement whereby we can be supplied with these articles necessary as these.

Resolved, That whereas the term of service of many of our comrades having expired, they having served truly and faithfully for the terms of their several enlistments, would most respectfully ask of their government: Are they to be forgotten? are past services to be ignored? Not having seen their wives and little ones for over three years, they would most respectfully but firmly request the government to make some arrangements whereby they can be exchanged or paroled.

Resolved That whereas, in the fortune of war, it was our lot to become prisoners, we have suffered patiently, and are still willing to suffer, if by so doing we can benefit the country, but we would most respectfully beg to say that we are not willing to suffer to further the ends of any party or clique to the detriment of our own honor, our families and our country; and we would beg that this affair be explained to us, that we may continue to hold the government in that respect which is necessary to make a good citizen and soldier.

P. BRADLEY,
Chairman of Com. in behalf of prisoners.

GENERAL LEE AT HIS HEADQUARTERS.—A correspondent, describing a recent visit he made to the army around Petersburg, writes the Mobile Register:

We found General Lee quartered in a grassy yard, his tents shaded by noble trees. General Lee was in his tent, which is by no means a pretentious one, at the time of our visit, and my cousin and myself strolled by in order to get a look at him. The old fellow was seated in a split bottom chair, engaged in reading one of the morning papers through a pair of spectacles.—The back of his head was turned to us, so that we were hardly paid for our pains of our sly observation. Not far from the great Captain's tent, the inside of which looked very clean and cozy, was his ammunance, and under it a number of chickens were pecking about.—One of them, a cock, is said to be a great pet with the General, who has had him from the beginning of the war, and carries him wherever he goes. I suspect the secret of this apparent whim is nothing more than a very rational desire for fresh laid eggs for breakfast, for the rooster is not deprived of his harem.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, October 12, 1864.

The Whig has received the Washington Chronicle of the 8th inst.

Stanton sends a lengthy dispatch to Dix, dated Oct. 7th, based upon a dispatch from Gen. Thomas, dated Nashville, Oct. 5th, whose information was derived from Chattanooga, whence Gen. Smith telegraphs Thomas that the Confederates had retreated from Altoona on the 4th, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving their dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy—[what a lie]—meanwhile Sherman was silent.

A press dispatch of the same date says that in the fight at Altoona on the 5th our forces completely vanquished the rebels, who retreated precipitately, leaving in our hands between four and five hundred in killed and wounded.—[Another big lie.]

One report says that Forrest is en route for Florence from Lawrenceburg. Another account says that he is surrounded.

Important movements are still going on in Missouri.—Late advices state that Gen. Price attempted to cross the Osage river at Castle Rock, but was prevented by the Yankee troops on the other side. As the river had swollen, it was supposed that he would try to cross at another point.

It is also reported that several hundred Confederate cavalry had crossed Missouri into Montgomery county.

The bridges over the Gasconade river and Coles Creek have been burned. At the latter point twenty locomotives and thirty cars were destroyed.

A dispatch from St. Louis, Oct. 7th, says that the enemy appeared before Jefferson City to-day, but it is not known whether a battle has been fought.

The amount of damage to the Pacific railroad is estimated at three hundred thousand dollars, and a prospective loss in business of the same amount.

Rosecrans reports that Ewing has arrived at Rolla.

Neither Stanton or the press give anything from the army of the Potomac.

Grant is in Washington.

Gold in New York on the night of the 7th was quoted at at 202½.

OUR CAVALRY DEFEATED IN THE VALLEY.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Oct. 12th, 1864.

Our cavalry have had a reverse near Edenburg, in the Valley. We drove the enemy's cavalry for several days but on Sunday ventured too far and got in among their infantry. The result was we were repulsed and lost eight guns. In other respects the affair does not seem to be serious.

NORTHERN REPORT OF THE FIGHT BELOW RICHMOND.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 12th, 1864.

Northern dates of the 9th inst. have been received.—There is nothing from Sherman.

Butler represents that in the fight below Richmond on Friday the rebels attacked with spirit Kautz's cavalry in three entrenchments, and drove them back with a small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery, but says that Birney subsequently advanced and regained Kautz's old position, and holds the enemy in their inner line of entrenchments around Richmond.

Butler says: We have much the best of this day's work, one thousand of the enemy killed and wounded, hundreds of prisoners, and a bloody repulse.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 12th, 1864.

Last night there was heavy artillery and musketry firing for an hour or more, growing out of an alarm on the part of the pickets, but it amounted to nothing.

The enemy are reported demonstrating in front of Bermuda Hundreds to-day.

The enemy were busily moving across pontoons to the North side of James river all last night.

The hospitals, wagon camps and other places are being rigidly inspected, and all able bodied men returned to the front. Disabled men and negroes take their places as far as possible.

FROM CORINTH.

MOBILE, Oct. 12th.—Gen. Forrest telegraphs Gen. Taylor from Corinth, on the 12th, as follows: Col. Kelly's success yesterday was complete. He surprised the enemy capturing three guns, twenty-five prisoners and thirty horses;—about 200 were drowned in attempting to re-embark on boats.

Our first shot penetrated the boiler of a transport, many were scalded and burned to death. The boats have gone down the river. The above was given to the Mobile press by General Taylor.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13th, 1864.

The Whig has received the New York Herald of the 10th inst., which contains additional particulars of the Darbytown fight. It says the Rebels fought obstinately, having lost one thousand killed. Federal loss one hundred. Though the Herald brags high, it is evident that the Yankees were badly whipped according to its accounts.

Sunday evening Lincoln sent the following, telegram to Cameron:—Absolutely no news from the army of the Potomac not published. Stanton's bulletin has no alarm bogus dispatches. The Washington Dispatch of the 9th says that Sheridan whipped Longstreet, Early's successor; no particulars. Sheridan is still at Harrisonburg. Communication with Washington is uncut. Nothing from Sherman yet. Try and gloss over Burbridge's defeat at Saltville.—Burbridge passed Covington on the 9th for Lexington.—Say that Price's object in taking Jefferson City was to inaugurate a rebel Governor of Missouri. Financial crash predicted in the West; stringency in the money market already: heavy run on the banks. Gold 197½.

MOBILE, Oct. 12th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Register, dated Senatobia the 12th, says that the Memphis Bulletin of the 11th contains a lengthy dispatch claiming a great success at Altoona.—Thomas was at Nashville. Rosseau and Washburn were after Forrest.

A dispatch from Franklin, Missouri, dated the 7th, says that Smith would move immediately in pursuit of Price, with a force sufficient to whip him before he could reach Jefferson City.

It is reported that the New York steamer "Roanoke" had been captured at sea by Rebels, who embarked at Havana as passengers.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13th, 1864.

The enemy's cavalry, in force, attempted to flank our position on Darbytown Road, seven miles below the city, this morning; simultaneously their infantry advanced and took shelter in an abattis, one hundred and fifty yards in front of our fortifications. They were repulsed. Our loss was slight. Major Willis F. Jones, of Kentucky, Field Adjutant General, was killed by a sharpshooter.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department, dated Headquarters, Oct. 13th, 7, A. M.

This morning the enemy endeavored to advance between Darbytown and the Charles City Roads, but was repulsed in every attempt. The most strenuous efforts were made about 4, P. M., after which he withdrew, leaving many dead. Our loss was very slight.

Gen. Breckinridge reports that a force of the enemy came to Greenville, Tenn., on the 13th, and were defeated by Brig. Gen. Vaughan; some prisoners, two stand of colors, and many horses and arms were captured. The enemy lost many killed and wounded. Our loss was slight.

Signed, B. E. LEE, General.

A kind of fungus has been discovered near Talbot, South Australia, which looks exactly like a rattlesnake—when it issues from the ground it "makes a noise like a rattlesnake."

For the Journal.

"YOU'LL TELL HER, WON'T YOU?"

Another (soldier) shot through the lungs, clasped a locket to his breast and moved his lips "till I put down my ear and listened for his last breath. "You'll tell her, won't you?" Tell who, or what, I could not ask; but that locket was the picture of one who might be wife, sweetheart or sister.—*Army Letter.*

"You'll tell her, won't you," say to her I died
As a brave soldier should—true to the last;
She'll bear it better, if a thought of pride
Comes in to stay her, the first shock is past.

"You'll tell her, won't you?" show her how I lay,
Pressing the pictured lips I loved so well,
And how my last thoughts floated far away,
To home and her, with love I could not tell.

"You'll tell her, won't you?" not how hard it was
To give up life—life for her sake so dear;
Nay, nay, not so! say 'twas a noble cause,
And *I die for it* without a tear.

"You'll tell her, won't you?" she'll be glad to know
Her soldier stood undaunted, true as steel;
His heart with her, his bosom to the foe,
When the blow struck no human power could heal.

"You'll tell her, wont you?" say too we shall meet
In God's "hereafter," where our love shall grow
More holy, for this parting and more sweet,
And cleansed from every stain it knew below.

THE COTTON FAMINE IN ENGLAND.

A book has recently made its appearance in England, entitled "*A History of the Cotton Famine in England, from the fall of Sumter to the Passing of the Public Works Act.*" It was written by R. A. Arnold, and is interesting as showing the wonderfully recuperative powers

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1864.

LINCOLN AND MCCLELLAN.—The Northern papers have recently brought out a queer attempt made by LINCOLN to buy off MCCLELLAN from being a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to himself (LINCOLN). In a speech delivered in New York, on the 27th of September, Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Mr. LINCOLN'S late Postmaster General, distinctly announced to the country that President LINCOLN, "holding General MCCLELLAN to be patriotic, had concerted with General GRANT to bring him (MCCLELLAN) again into the field as his (GRANT'S) Adjunct," if he (MCCLELLAN) would turn his back on the Chicago nomination.

The statement, the Washington *National Intelligencer* says was deliberately made by Mr. BLAIR in a public speech, and having been thus made on his authority (than which none could be better), it stands before the country as an uncontradicted fact, which needs no additional confirmation.

The fact amounts to this, that whatever we here may think of MCCLELLAN'S chances, it is evident that LINCOLN rather fears them, and is anxious to buy off by the offer of employment a man whom he had done all in his power to lessen and disgrace—whom, for two years, he has deprived of command and employment, and left to drift high and dry, a wreck upon the shore, as deemed unseaworthy either on account of incompetence or unfaithfulness. Now he deems him "patriotic," and will give him employment on condition of his not being a candidate against himself.—(LINCOLN.)

Naturally, this thing has occasioned a good deal of talk at the North; and naturally, too, that talk has been very damaging to Mr. LINCOLN, who is accused of using, or trying to use, the power confirred by his position to remove a competitor from his path, by offering him that employment which, if he be "patriotic" and competent, ought never to have been withheld from him, and which, if he be not, ought never to be given to him. "So long as it was only the welfare of the country that was at stake," says the *Intelligencer*, "he was treated with studied neglect, but when the success of the Republican party is in jeopardy, the President is straightway ready to 'concert' an arrangement for bringing him again into the field, provided he will give the requisite pledge—of capacity, of loyalty, of honesty? not so, but a pledge that that he is willing to renounce the possibility of coming into competition with the President's aspirations to a re-election."

Old Francis P. Blair, the father of MONTGOMERY BLAIR, had, it seems, approached General MCCLELLAN about the 20th of July, informally and without authority from LINCOLN, and had then urged upon MCCLELLAN not to accept the nomination of the Chicago Convention, but to address a note to Mr. LINCOLN asking command in the army—declaring at the same time that he did not seek it with a view to a Presidential nomination. MCCLELLAN promised to think over it. BLAIR returned to Washington and told all he had done in New York in interviews with BRYANT, of the *Post*, BENNETT, of the *Herald*, and GREELY, of the *Tribune*, as well as with MCCLELLAN. He told LINCOLN that he thought it probable General MCCLELLAN might write to him in respect to himself. He, F. P. B., adds "He (LINCOLN) neither expressed approval nor disapprobation of what I had done, but his manner was as courteous and as kind as General MCCLELLAN'S had been.

It turns out that although LINCOLN neither expressed approval nor disapprobation of what BLAIR had done he yet acted on it, and, without waiting for *that* note from MCCLELLAN, which never came, he forthwith concerted with General GRANT to bring MCCLELLAN into the field as GRANT'S adjunct, if he, MCCLELLAN, would turn his back upon the nomination of the Chicago Convention.

Neither ABE—*honest* ABE—nor GRANT appear in a very enviable light in this connection.

IT LOOKED LIKE OLD TIMES.—Looking down Princess Street the other day we caught a glimpse of the white sails of a fore and aft schooner glancing past on her way up the river. Of course she was only a small river craft, but the sight looked "kind of natural," so much so that we hurried down to the river in time to see her rounding to, her jib coming down by the run and her other sails following. The "smokers" as the old "salts" call the steamers, will never have that picturesque beauty that belongs to the sailers.

ON Sunday we had warm, summerish weather, and men shook their heads ominously. They thought it too warm, and so it was, if there had been any Yellow Fever about, but fortunately there had been no new cases and there were no old ones.

Yesterday, Monday, the weather in the morning was cool enough to make fires pleasant and all fears were dissipated. With cool weather on the 15th of October, and the disease wholly disappeared, we think we may all breathe as freely as we choose. *That* apprehension is removed. The fever could not be propagated in the present atmosphere and at the present temperature, even if there were any here to be propagated, and we can hear of none.

It having been given out in more than one of the Raleigh papers that Governor VANCE had gone to Augusta, Georgia, considerable curiosity, we may say interest, has been felt to know why he had done so, most people supposing that it had some connection with public business. The Raleigh *Conservative* of Saturday, the 15th, has the following which throws some light on the subject:—

Intimations having been given out by the press, that a Convention of the Governors of the several States would assemble soon at Augusta, Ga., we need not longer preserve silence on the subject, though we doubt the policy of its publicity, for the reason that the enemy is already to misconstrue everything which occurs among us. We have known of the proposed meeting for several weeks.

Gov. Vance left this city on yesterday to attend the meeting at Augusta on Monday next. It is simply a meeting for consultation among the Governors of the states this side the Mississippi. It is not a peace meeting in any other sense than that those who attend it are at peace, desire peace with all, and especially with our Northern enemy, and will do all they can within the scope of their powers to promote peace. We presume that they will meet without a programme and without any specified object, except to consult upon the general interests of each state and of the Confederacy. We trust this meeting will result in good to the cause.

Shakspeare was a prophet, as all true poets are.—When he said, "He that steals my purse steals trash," he looked forward to the year 1864, and meant Greenbacks and Confed.

THE Irish Potatoe crop—that is the crop of potatoes in Ireland—is said to be excellent this year.

The salary and allowances of the Governor-General of India exceed two hundred thousand dollars, *gold*.—Pretty fair that.

QUERE.—Our valued cotemporary of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, in its issue of the 14th instant, has an article complaining of the neglect of due credit on the part of the Richmond *Dispatch*, in which it says that the *Constitutionalist*, while endeavouring at all times to give proper credit, considers itself also entitled to require it. The *Constitutionalist* of course is right, but isn't it a little queer, that the very next article should relate to Wilmington—be taken from the *Journal*, and yet have *no* credit at all? Of course it is only an accident.

"SENEX."—A communication over the above signature is unaccompanied by a responsible name. The writer must be aware of the rule precluding its publication, while such is the case.

THE State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and, we think, some other States besides, came off on the Second Tuesday in October, the 11th instant.—Northern papers of the 12th report these States to have gone Republican by large majorities. We suppose this means that the returns so far received indicate such a result; for, even with the large number of railroads and telegraphs in these States the full results could not have been announced in the papers of next morning.—We believe the soldiers from some of these States are allowed to vote, and we doubt if that vote could have been received.

But after all, such a result would not surprise us, even though it should be taken as foreshadowing the course of the same States, or of the whole North, at the Presidential election to be held on the 8th day of November. The fall of Atlanta, while it may not really have exerted any marked influence upon the campaign, and certainly could not influence the result of the struggle going on, had still the effect of strengthening the hands of the extreme war party at the North. Elections held since that event has occurred sufficiently demonstrate this fact. The tone of parties and politicians at the North bears witness to its power, and even Wall Street Jeff has given its assent to the general verdict, as the fall in gold abundantly proves.

And the extreme war party is, we fear, the party in the majority at the North. Nothing but a hopelessness of success in a military point of view could give to any other party a chance of success. The Northern people as a body are anti-slavery. Before the war commenced they showed that unmistakably by electing an avowed enemy of Southern institutions, upon a platform of undisguised hostility to these institutions. Since the war commenced, they have been taught to believe,—and they required little teaching,—that slavery was the cause of the war—that no peace can be permanent until slavery is abolished, and State rights abrogated. These things they will do if they can. The majority at the North are anxious to see them done, and nothing but despair of being able to compass these objects will induce them to abandon the pursuit of these objects. Previous to the entrance of the enemy's fleet into Mobile Bay, and of SHERMAN'S army into Atlanta, a certain amount of despondency had begun to steal over the surface of the Northern mind. Confederate success would have given to that feeling a positive and operative character—would have made the Chicago Convention a peace Convention, and enabled the candidate of that Convention to carry the Presidential election upon a peace basis. Federal success has altered all this.—The Chicago Convention was a milk-and-water affair, and its nominee was anything else than a peace man; and even with a half way platform, and a war, but not extreme war, candidate, the Chicago movement bids fair to fail completely. Republicanism is rampant, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S chances are almost reduced to certainties. Our 'Northern brethren" think they see before them an opportunity to work their own sweet will at the South, and upon its people and its institutions, and they have shown themselves devoted to that party whose policy aims to go to the extremest lengths in pursuance of those objects.

If ABRAHAM LINCOLN does not be re-elected we shall certainly be surprised. All the signs point to this result, and it is no argument, nor hardly any indication to the contrary that the majority of the leading and most respectable statesmen of former parties—men like PIERCE, FILLMORE, SEYMOUR, RICHARDSON, CASS, go for MCCLELLAN. These are not now the representative men at the North. They were swept away when men like LINCOLN and SEWARD and others of ultra views rose to the undisputed control. The conservative statesmen we have named, belong to a past age. The present age belongs to men like STANTON and SUMNER, and THAD. STEVENS, men who in better times would have been disowned by any or by all parties.

It would be useless to attempt to offer a "situation" article at this particular time, even if we were inclined to do so, for emphatically may it now be said that we know not what a day or an hour may bring forth:

The idea seems to gain credence that GRANT will hazard everything upon the cast of a die, or at least that he will hazard much, before the Presidential election at the North, and that will take place on the 8th of November. Reasoning from these premises many look for a desperate, a supreme attempt against Richmond within the next two weeks, say between the 20th of this month and the 1st of November.

For this purpose he will concentrate all the forces he can muster at that point, and it is even said that his recent visit to Washington City was for the purpose of consultation with LINCOLN, and of urging the sending forward of all possible reinforcements. He may even call in SHERIDAN from the Valley, but that would enable LEE to call in EARLY, and would perhaps leave the balance as it was before.

The new levies are being rapidly embodied, and it is said that thirty to forty thousand will reach GRANT within a very short time; but whether raw troops will be of much service for the kind of work which alone can make any impression against the defences and defenders of Richmond is more than doubtful. While getting thirty to forty thousand recruits he will lose fifteen to twenty thousand veterans.

SHERIDAN has certainly fallen back down the Valley as far as Strasburg, at the head of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and may meditate a charge of base so as to co-operate with GRANT on another line. This a few days will determine. Or he may fall back with the view of being able to detach a portion of his forces to GRANT.

These are but speculations, and are so given, and while we are giving speculations, we suppose we may as well cut out the following from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 13th, agreeing with the *Enquirer* that such speculations seldom amount to much in the long run:

WHAT IS IT?

There was a rumor here at the War Department, on yesterday, which would make this public heart thrill with joy, according to popular report. That such splendid intelligence was not remarkable, for, if ever the public heart needed "thrilling with joy," it is just at this juncture of affairs. But these vague hints of something marvellous are not altogether new to the people. They have heard them before, emanating directly, too, from the best sources of the Confederate authority, and it has happened, unfortunately, that they never did come out much. There was a time, by-gone, when the public took great interest in these glorious intimations, and if they can't let us know what the thrilling news is, we reckon the authorities might as well keep the whole secret to themselves.

We think it would indicate more boldness than wisdom to draw any definite or final conclusions from the position of things at the West. We confess that we are not possessed of the data upon which to base such conclusions, and we are rather surprised at the tone of confidence and certainty in which some of our cotemporaries indulge. As things now stand in Northern Georgia, a very few days *must* determine the course of events. Things cannot long remain as they are. Active operations are inevitable, and with tangible results. Things, so far, look favourable.

Reasoning from the past, and from all we can discover of the present, we hardly think it probable that any heavy land force can immediately be sent to co-operate with FARRAGUT or any other naval commander in an attack upon Wilmington. We do not think it would be GRANT'S policy to scatter any forces, at a time when he is earnestly concentrating everything in order to strike his heaviest blows at Richmond and in Georgia.

AT a Democratic meeting recently held at St. Louis ROSECRANZ is reported to have declared himself for MCCLELLAN, and said there should be a free election in November.

The News.

Upon the whole the news appears to us to be good. Even as derived from Northern sources, the balance of advantage is rapidly getting over to our side, if it was not there already, and the rapid rise of gold at the North spite of all the lies, concealments, and electioneering efforts of the LINCOLN administration, now that it finds itself on the eve of the Presidential struggle, shows that this is felt at the North. This Fall campaign promises to close as gloriously as the Spring opened, leaving us in substantial possession, by the Winter, of every State that actually and truly joined the Confederacy. We must bear in mind that Maryland never was, even in name, a Confederate State, and that Kentucky and Missouri, especially the former, are only so constructively. They have never had a chance freely to declare themselves. Missouri, we really think is and has been in feeling and *de facto*, so far as her own citizens are concerned, a Confederate State. Kentucky may be, and we think is so now, but she, more than any other State, "paltered in a double sense,"—was true neither to herself nor to her natural affinities. Now, the iron has entered her soul, and she sees her mistake. We think it possible that Kentucky may act upon her knowledge. We *need* Kentucky for our own strength,—we *want* Kentucky because of the many noble and brave Southern men she contains, and to whom she has given birth, but still more because of the heroic men she does *not* contain, but who have left their homes in her bosom to follow the Confederate banner.

But leaving this discussion, we may anticipate the possession of more territory than we held when the campaign commenced. We may at least *hope* for it, and with it the possession of greatly augmented moral power. Should we, in the course of events, be enabled to snatch back Northern Georgia and East Tennessee, after SHERMAN'S boasted and really able advance—after the Yankees had expended over one hundred thousand men on that advance, the effect would be unsurpassed since NAPOLEON'S retreat from Moscow. Will we?—We *hope* so.

LINCOLN and his friends express confidence in his election, and the rise in gold at the North, occasioned as much by the apparent certainty of that event as by the improving aspect of Confederate affairs, appears to bear evidence that that confidence is not misplaced.

Still it must strike most people, as it has struck us, that LINCOLN cannot feel an absolute certainty, else why the effort to buy off General MCCLELLAN by concerting with Gen. GRANT to give MCCLELLAN active employment as an adjunct to GRANT, on condition of MCCLELLAN'S not being a candidate in opposition to LINCOLN?

Of course things have gone too far for that to be now anything more than a matter of history. Of course, at this late day, MCCLELLAN neither can nor will withdraw; but the fact remains that at one time LINCOLN sought to obtain his withdrawal by the offer of an active command; and since that time it seems to us that the chances of any person running in opposition to LINCOLN have rather improved than receded. We may not think that MCCLELLAN has any chances, and we confess that we cannot see where they are, but it is evident that LINCOLN must have thought otherwise, and he has probably examined the ground more anxiously and intelligently than we have.

A correspondent informs us, and calls our attention to the fact that the detachment of men under Lieut. SOWLES, Co. A, 36th Regiment, which repulsed the Yankee attempt to board and destroy the steamship "Condor," was composed not exclusively of Company A, but of Companies A, D, F, and H, of that regiment, and that the honor is in part due to each of these Companies. We would here take the liberty of stating that we never said the detachment was from Company A exclusively. We simply said "a detachment of men." These men were commanded by Lieut. SOWLES of Company A. This was the exact truth.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Wm. Smith, Sill's Creek, N. C.; Letter received—no money enclosed.

BLOCKADE NEWS.—Part of the following from the Washington *Chronicle* of the 9th will be *news* to some parties here:—

DESTRUCTION OF THE NIGHT HAWK.

Information is also received of the destruction of the blockade runner Night Hawk, on the night of the 29th September, off Chew Inlet, South Carolina, by the Niphon. She was run ashore on the Federal shoals. The rebel captain, officers, and part of the crew, in all twenty-three, were brought off, the remainder having escaped to shore. The Night Hawk was an English steamer, with a general cargo for Wilmington from Bermuda, sailed from Liverpool, August 27th, and was owned in that place. Her rate of speed was fourteen knots, and she was of three hundred tons burden, cost £30,000, and had capacity for carrying eight hundred bales of cotton. Finding the steamer could not be got off the shoals, she was set fire to and destroyed. It appears that another vessel succeeded, earlier in the night, in escaping from New Inlet, although fired at by the Niphon, and apparently struck several times. The Daylight drove off a blockade runner which was attempting to enter New Inlet the same morning.

FIRE.—A fire broke out Monday night about 10 o'clock on the wharf above the Wilmington and Weldon R. Road, which destroyed a quantity of Rosin and the Salt Works, the latter belonging, we believe, to Col. Fremont. We suppose the loss is about $25,000.

Yankee accounts report forty deaths a day by yellow fever in Newbern.

John Van Buren is out for McClellan. Well, what of it?

"Entering into details" as COOPER said when he concluded to reinforce the army.

The spirit of the times:—Mean whiskey.

State and National Educational Associations.

The next Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, will be held in Charlotte, on Tuesday, November 8th. The Educational Association of the Confederate States, will meet in the same place on November 9th; and the friends of education in North Carolina thus have an opportunity of attending, during the same week, and by one trip, both the State and National Societies.

There never was a period in our history when the duties and responsibilities of those engaged in the instruction of the rising generation were more obvious and important; and those who neglect the opportunities of this day of decision must expect to be arraigned and condemned at the bar of the Future.

C. H. WILEY,
Supt. Com. Schools, N. C.
S. LANDER,
Recording Secretary.
W. J. PALMER,
Corresponding Secretary.
} Executive Committee.

The Educational Association of the Confederate States of America.

The next Annual Meeting of this body will be held in Charlotte, N. C., on Wednesday, the 9th day of November next. Yielding to the suggestions of some of its members, I recalled the appointment for its meeting at Atlanta, with the hope that a favorable turn in the affairs of the Confederacy might soon offer a more auspicious season for its assembling. That hope has failed. The war is still raging, with little prospect of its speedy abatement. In the mean time, the interests of the rising generation should not be overlooked. I therefore invite the friends of education to assemble in Charlotte.

The Committees appointed at the meeting in Columbia will, it is hoped, attend to the matters entrusted to their charge.

The following article from the Constitution sets forth the terms of membership:

"Any male citizen of the Confederate States, who may be engaged in the profession of teaching, or who has, in any way identified himself with the educational interests of the country, may become a member of the Association, in the following manner, to wit: He must be nominated at an annual meeting by a member of this body, elected by a majority of the votes then present, and sign this constitution."

J. L. REYNOLDS.
President of the Association.

Columbia, S. C., Sep. 27, 1864.

CROATAN LIGHTHOUSE DESTROYED.—The ram Albermarle ran out into the Sound, and on the night of the 4th, reached Croatan Lighthouse, captured the keeper blew it up, destroyed its contents, and then came back through the enemy's fleet to her station.

We learn that Maj. Richard Watt York, of the 6th N. C. Regiment, received a severe wound in the thigh in one of the recent battles in the Valley of Virginia, and is now at his home in Chatham county.

The Draft in New York.

We find the following in a late New York paper:

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday—the President, the Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, in the chair.

The Committee on Volunteering presented the following reports, viz:

THE LAST CALL OF THE PRESIDENT FOR MEN.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK COUNTY FILLED

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
Office No. 7, City Hall.
NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1864.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held this day, the following report of the Committee on Volunteering was submitted by Supervisor BLUNT, whereupon it was

Ordered, That said report be accepted and published in the papers.

JOS. B. YOUNG Clerk.

The Committee on Volunteering would respectfully

REPORT:

That they have this day received a certificate from Brig. Gen. Wm. Hays, A. A. P. M General of this district, to the effect that "the quota of the county of New York is full."

This statement we hasten to lay before your honorable body, that through you it may be publicly announced.

A detailed report of the proceedings of your Committee in obtaining this result is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to your honorable body at the earliest moment.

In the meantime it seems proper to state the quota under the last call of the President for five hundred thousand (500,000) men was twenty-three thousand one hundred and forty	23,140
Against which we are entitled to be credited with a surplus under the previous call of eleven hundred and thirty seven	1,137
Leaving a balance to be raised under the last call of twenty-two thousand and three	22,003
The whole number of volunteers in the army and navy, and re-enlisted men in the army, paid the County Bounty, by your Committee under the call, has been seven hundred and thirty three	733
There have been allowed credits on account of naval enlistments from April 15, 1861, to April 4, 1864, none of whom received the County Bounty, nineteen thousand four hundred and seventy-seven	19 477
There were also credited substitutes in anticipation of the draft, and re-enlisted men, none of whom received the County Bounty, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one	1,821
Leaving a surplus at this date over and above all the demands up to this time, of twenty-eight	28

This result has been achieved at an expense of about four hundred thousand [400 000] dollars, of which about two two hundred and fifty thousand [250,000] dollars has been paid in bounties.

The number of seven hundred and thirty-three (733) is all the recruits we are able to raise, both in the army and navy, at the amount of bounty offered.

Had we been obliged to obtain the full number called for by volunteering, we feel assured that not less than one thousand (1,000) dollars bounty per man would have been required. Of the credits on this call twenty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight (21,298) were obtained by your committee, without the expenditure of one dollar in counties; and we believe it to be no exaggeration to say that there was thus saved to the country the enormous sum of over twenty-one millions of dollars.

Comment upon this point is unnecessary Useless otherwise directed by your honorable body, it is the intention of your committee to continue to enlist, in anticipation of any further call, such men as may offer for the Government service at the bounty which has been the standard of the country since it first commenced to pay bounties.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Dated New York, September 28, 1864.

ORISON BLUNT,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
WM. R. STEWART,
WM M. TWEED,
Special Committee on Volunteering.

Upon the above report the New York News makes the following remarks:

CONSCRIPTION AND VOLUNTEERING.

The Board of Supervisors have reported on the draft—They have published the exact state of the debts and credits of human life in New York in account with Mr. Abraham Lincoln. The total number of men contributed under the lash of the call for five hundred thousand men does not, it appears, exceed twenty-five hundred and fifty four! In the interval between this last notice of conscription and that immediately preceding—about five months—we find by the surplus "credited" on the last "call" that the last number of men enlisted was but eleven hundred and thirty seven. The ordinary work of recruiting in the city of New York goes on thus, it appears at an average of less than two hundred and fifty per month.

This city may be reasonably supposed to have accomplished at all times as much relatively for the recruitment of the army as any other part of the country. The greater wealth aggregated here may be fairly supposed to have enabled our citizens to contribute money as freely as any others in the land. The market for substitutes has, we therefore presume, been as good here as elsewhere. An emporium of European emigration and a centre for that class of population which may be supposed most subject to the temptations of bounties, there is some reason for concluding that New York must have contributed during the period of the late draft a proportion above the average. Assume, however, that she has only performed the work to the letter of her exact proportion. A million of people send thus to the field, at the standard of recruiting throughout the country, but 2,500 men under the last "call;" and therefore may it be concluded that that "call" for 500 000 men has produced from volunteering a gross result of additions to the army to the amount of but 60,000 men.

The conscription of October, 1863, General Halleck's official report set down at a net profit, if we remember correctly, forty-five thousand men. The exhaustion that has since gone on in our material for soldiery, has of course reduced the *basis* of draft now; and we may therefore conclude very safely that, even if the present call be carried out, the proceeds in recruits will not average so many. Volunteering then at its highest result under the temptation of bounties and conscription though carried out as vigorously as in October, 1863, will not have added to our troops in the field one hundred thousand men.

The reinforcements resulting from the last "call" will certainly not fill the losses that have taken place even from the expiration of terms of service. The sluggish rate of volunteering *ordinarily* as shown in the report of the Supervisor to this city, may be regarded merely nominal.—And thus, on all hands have we reason to conclude that, unknown to history as our efforts have been in placing armies in the field, they are at last about to be paralyzed by exhaustion. That this is accepted in official quarters is very clearly admitted in the confession just made by Mr. Stanton's dispatch to the effect that conscription produces little or no men.

From the Montgomery Mail.

Oh! Poor General Rousseau!

In Louisville town
Lived a "Knight of the Gown"—
A Lawyer most cute and obtuse—oh!
He abandoned "the Bar"
For the glories of war,
And rejoiced in the title of—Rousseau!
Oh! mister Lawyer Rousseau
Kentuckians never should do so,
Tick-a-tick tack—Unfortunate Yank—
You were sold to the Dutch, Lawyer Rousseau.

He a General was made
And headed a Raid
And started for Tuskaloos—o!
But like his first "Fried"
It soon came to grief
And back went General Rousseau!
Oh! Poor General Rousseau!
That a day should come you would rue so!
Tink-a-tink-tank—Vainglorious Yank
Unfortunate General Rousseau.

For a hundred miles
To the county of Giles
No "buttermilks" ever yet flew so;
But he halted his band
And here issued command
As Department General Rousseau.
Oh! Poor General Rousseau,
A raid is at best a poor *ruse*, oh!
Tink-a-tink-tank—What a fleet-footed Yank
Was a Poor Major General Rousseau!

Commander of Post
With a Mongrel host
His Garrison here was so loose, oh!
That "the Wizzard" swept down
And he captured the town
And nearly took General Rousseau!
Oh! Poor General Rousseau
Why does Forrest the Bold trouble you so?
Tink-a tink-tank—What a well traveled Yank
He's making of you, Mister Rousseau.

To the city of Rocks
Hunted down like a Fox
By him whom you thought to pursue so,
You'll never get back
For he's torn up the track
To make shoes for his horse, Mr. Rousseau.
Oh! Poor General Rousseau!
The Devil and Forrest's turned loose, oh!
Tink-a-tink-tank—this is h—l on the Yank,
But H—ler on General Rousseau.

JOHN HAPPY.

Sir Roderick Murchison has been informed that a fall of manna has recently taken place in Asia Minor. The manna is a lichen which is formed in the steppes of the Kurgbis, and is often carried in these falls far to the west, across the Caspian. The grains, which are always perfectly detached, have much the form of a rasberry or mulberry, and are found frequently to be attached to a stony support of granite, sandstone and lime. This manna is ground into flour and baked into bread, and is known among the Turks by the name of *kerderthoghdazi*, which means wonder corn or grain.

"Out of spirits again?" quoth Mary to John,
For the scowl on his brow gave her woe;
"Yes," answered John, with a surlier frown,
"I emptied the bottle this morning."

A PAIR OF THEM.—Why do Forrest's men object to his name? Because, they say, he is not *fort* test. And why do the Yankees consider Dick Taylor's name a very appropriate one? Because he always gives them *fits*.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE VALLEY.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 15th, 1864.

Sheridan has marched two corps of his army to this side of the mountain through Thornton's and Chester Gaps.—Gen. Early followed and engaged the remaining corps under Gen. Crook and drove it through Strasburg and across Cedar Creek.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 15th, 1864.

Notwithstanding the positive Federal statement that the Sixth and Nineteenth corps crossed at Thornton's and Chester's Gap, it is altogether probable that they did not pass through Thornton's but North of that Gap.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17th, 1864.

The following official dispatch has been received at the War Department:

HON. JAS. A. SEDDON, Secretary of War:

On the 14th inst., Col. Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road at Duffields, and destroyed a United States mail train, consisting of a locomotive and ten cars, securing 20 prisoners and fifteen horses. Amodg the prisoners were two Yankee paymasters and one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars of government funds.

Signed, R. E. LEE, General.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 17th, 1864.

No military movements or operations transpiring in this department, and no indications of any. It is the dullest time since Grant got into position before the city.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17th, 1864.

The Whig has received the New York Herald of the 15th inst. The Herald says the returns received last night continues to show Democratic gains. In Pennsylvania, the Democratic home majority reach five thousand. The returns from Ohio show Democratic gains for Congressmen over the first report; Ashly of the 10th, and Deland of the 13th districts, both Republicans, are defeated. The Democrats elect fifty members. The twelfth district in Maryland gives three thousand home majority against the constitution.

The Herald says that Mosby got over two hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks at Duffields Station.

The Herald thinks the steamer Roanoke has been captured *a la* Chesapeake, and is now commanded by one of Jeff Davis naval officers.

There is nothing from Sherman or Sheridan.

Price was at Boonsville, in North Missouri, with a portion of his force.

Butler has put Confederates preferring Virginia reserves to work on the Dutch Gap Canal, because, he asserts, we have negro citizens working on the trenches.

Gold is quoted at 212½

NORTHERN ELECTIONS—FROM MISSOURI.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 17th, 1864.

The Washington Chronicle of the 15th admits that Pennsylvania has gone Democratic, even with the soldiers vote. Maryland voted against the new Constitution by three thousand majority, though the soldier's vote will adopt it. Indiana and Ohio have gone Republican.

Dispatches from Grant's army before this place, say that active operations will soon be renewed. The Chronicle says that Mosby made a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, and the Manassas Gap Rail Road, at White Plains, in both of which he was successful.

Price is at Boonesville, Missouri. Shelby is in North Missouri, pillaging and conscripting. Price made a speech at Boonesville, stating that he had come to redeem the people, and it was a last effort in their behalf. If they would rally to his standard, all would be well, and he could remain with them; if not, the Confederacy would not again offer them an opportunity of redemption from their foe.

Mosby is represented to have crossed the Potomac in Montgomary county, on Friday.

Nebraska has gone Republican.

Gold 216, and no war bulletin from Stanton.

MISSOURI—PURDRIDGE'S EXPEDITION A FAILURE, &c., &c.

MOBILE, Oct. 17th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Register, dated Senatobia, the 16th, says that the Republican of the 11th and 12th inst., had been received.

Price had retired without attacking Jefferson City, and went Westward, in the neighborhood of Boonsville. Two thousand of his men crossed the Missouri river, supposed to operate on the Hanibal and St. Joseph's Railroad.

Price was making a clean sweep of the Pacific Road. He had burned the splendid bridge over Lamoine, also two bridges east of California.

The invasion is formidable and the force is estimated at 15,000 to 25,000.

The condition of affairs is considered worse for the Federals than at any time since the beginning of the war.—Some papers advise the abandonment of Arkansas to save Missouri.

Sandburn was skirmishing with Price's rear. The Confederates are represented as clad in new clothes, abandoning their worn out horses for new ones; the men and horses are loaded with plunder.

The railroad trains and bridges have been burned near California.

The Memphis Argus of the 14th inst., has later dates which confirm the destruction of Gasconade, Osage and more bridges.

Bill Anderson, Thrailkill, Perkins and Thornton, have all joined Price, who had 15,000 cavalry and nine pieces of artillery.

Burbridge had arrived at Cincinnati. The Commercial admits that his expedition was unsuccessful.

The passenger trains on the Kentucky Central Railroad had been destroyed by guerrillas.

The election returns from Ohio and Indiana indicate the success of the Republican ticket. Morton's majority will probably reach 20,000. Republican Congressmen have been elected in place of Pendleton and Washington.

The Argus has a dispatch stating that the 10th and 18th corps lost 3,000 men in the assault on Chaffin's farm on New Market road, and the 5th and 9th corps over 2,000 during the advance south of Petersburg. Sheridan's losses in the Valley was 3,400.

Sheridan was at Strasburg, closely followed by Early.

The Republican thinks affairs look gloomy and pronounces Stanton's encouraging dispatches about the situation were made to effect the election.

FROM THE VALLEY—PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT FISHER'S HILL

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Oct. 18th, 1864.

In the affair at Fisher's Hill, on Thursday, we killed and wounded from fifty to seventy-five of the enemy and took as many prisoners, who reported that the Sixth corps was at Front Royal. The enemy were near Strasburg on Friday and a small force of their cavalry were in the town.

Lieut. Trainer, Adjutant to Acting Brig. General Carter, of artillery, was severely but not dangerously wounded in the leg on Thursday. Nothing else has occurred.

NORTHERN NEWS.

MOBILE, Oct. 18th, 1864.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SENATOBIA, Oct. 17th, 1864.

The Memphis Bulletin, of the 16th inst., has been received.

The Republicans claim forty thousand majority in Ohio.

Chief Justice Taney died on the night of the 12th inst.—Chase is spoken of as his successor.

Nothing from Grant, Sheridan, Sherman or Missouri.

The Yankees admit a defeat at East Port by General Forrest.

For the Journal.

The Southern Flag

"*For Southern Rights Hurrah!*"

I.

Yes! proudly wave, flag of the free!
Since first the workmen wrought thee,
The blood of freemen shed for thee
A noble price hath bought thee.

II.

Nor yet is all the ransom paid,—
Thy foes to crush thee speed them,
And thousands must in dust be laid
Ere thou canst wave in freedom.

III.

Thy cause is just, and in thy right,
Thy sons in battle glorious—
Have shown the nations how to fight,—
God send them soon victorious.

IV.

Their fame throughout the war hath been
As stainless as their banner's whiteness:
E'en Rome in her best days hath seen
No deeds surpassing theirs in brightness.

V.

But still more weary work remains
Ere they can rest from fighting;
The foe still ravages their plains,
Their homes with pillage blighting.

VI.

Long may thy sons—Flag of the Free—
In strife, victorious bear thee:
And long may live—through storm and sea—
The "Let Her Rip" to wear thee.

H. A. B.

On board steamer "Let Her Rip," now the "Wando."
Wilmington, Oct. 15th, 1864.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 15th inst.

THE VALLEY CAMPAIGN—SHERIDAN'S RECORD.

The following official despatches from Sheridan are published in the Northern papers. No previous emanation from the pen of this creature has so fully developed the abyss of demonism which engulphs his heart, for the reason, no doubt, that the intoxication of a first and unexpected success had been wanting to drown the bitterness and the fears suggested by previous disasters:

WOODSTOCK, Va., Oct. 7—9 P. M.

Lt. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

I have the honor to report my command at this point to night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mount Crawford, Bridgewater and Harrisonburg yesterday morning.

The grain and forage in advance of these points had been previously destroyed.

In moving back to this point, the whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been rendered untenable for a rebel army.

I have destroyed over two thousand barns, filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over seventy mills, filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the enemy over four herd of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than three thousand sheep.

This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main Valley.

A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make.

Lieutenant John R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned.

Since I came into this Valley from Harper's Ferry, every train, every small party, and every straggler, has been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have been hitherto in the Valley.

The people here are getting sick of the war. Heretofore they have had no reason to complain because they have been living in great abundance.

I have not been followed by the enemy to this point with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry that showed themselves some distance behind my rear guard to-day.

A party of one hundred of the Eighth Ohio cavalry, which I had stationed at the bridge over the North Shenandoah, near Mount Jackson, was attacked by McNeil with seventeen men while they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they will all turn up. I learn that fifty-six of them had reached Winchester. McNeil was mortally wounded and fell into our hands. This was fortunate, as he was the most daring and dangerous of all the bushwhackers in this section of the country.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

His second despatch:

STRASBURG, VA.,
October 9—Midnight.

Lieutenant-General Grant, City Point:

In coming back to this point, I was not followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I became satisfied that it was only all the rebel cavalry of the Valley commanded by Rosser, and directed Torbert to attack at daylight this morning and finish this Saviour of the Valley.

The attack was handsomely made. Custar commanding the Third cavalry division, charged on the back road, and Merritt, commanding the First cavalry division, on the Strasburg pike.

Merritt captured five pieces of artillery; Custar captured six pieces of artillery, with caissons, battery forge, &c.

The two divisions captured forty-seven wagons, ambulances, &c. Among the wagons captured are the headquarter wagons of Rosser, Lomax, Wickham and Col. Pollard. The number of prisoners will be about three hundred and thirty.

The enemy, after being charged by our gallant cavalry, were broken, and ran. They were followed by our men on the jump 26 miles, through Mount Jackson, and across the north fork of the Shenandoah. I deemed it best to make this delay of one day here and settle this new cavalry general.

The eleven pieces of artillery captured to day make thirty-six pieces captured in the Shenandoah Valley since the 19th of September. Some of the artillery was new and never had been fired. The pieces were marked "Tredegar Works."

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

"IF RICHMOND WERE FASTENED TO THE HEAVENS."

Under this heading we find the following specimen of Yankee and German bombast and profanity in the Tribune:

Hassaurek, the German orator, has the measure of the spirit of the American people, and of its inexhaustible power to carry sacrificial offerings of its own life, blood and treasure, and to lay them unweariedly upon the National altar. He said to

Tribute of Respect.

CAMP DAVIS, near Wilmington, October 16th, 1864.

At a meeting of the members of Company "I," 10th Regiment N. C. T., (Captain Southerland's Light Battery) Lieut. T. J. Ivey was called to the chair, and private G. P. Alderman requested to act as secretary. The president announced the following gentlemen as a committee to draft appropriate resolutions expressive of the meeting: Bugler [illegible] Williams, corp'l D. K. Everitt, Private Wm. Alderman and F. Benner.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our high esteemed comrade, C. C. Southerland, who departed this life October 13th, 1864, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to Him Who Wise Providence, we deeply deplore the loss of one so admirably fitted to adorn any position [illegible] and whose kindness endeared him to all who knew him, and whose patriotic zeal and untiring energy in the [illegible] in which he was engaged, has rendered [illegible] to his afflicted and down-trodden [illegible].

Resolved, That in his death his comrades have sustained a [illegible] and noble-hearted friend, and [illegible] a promising and brilliant rising stars; and though he [illegible] the purse of youth, by the fatal hand of [illegible] will live forever and be inscribed [illegible] of honor; and when the names of the [illegible] shall be mentioned, *his* will be among the first [illegible] the good head of his mother State to

Resolved, That we extend our *heart felt condolence* [illegible] and afflicted brothers; and though [illegible] severe, we feel resigned when we reflect [illegible] the cross around the throne of [illegible] sweetly to the choir of the [illegible].

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded [illegible] and to the Wilmington Daily Journal for publication.

G. F. ALDERMAN,
Secretary.

[illegible] of the Tennessee.—Reported Capture of Forrest—Andy Johnson Calls out the Militia.

(Correspondence of the Montgomery Mail.)

[illegible] Oct. 10

[illegible] the advance guard of our army, [illegible] the Tennessee river at Gunter's Landing. [illegible] moved on for Middle Tennessee.—[illegible] of the troops are believed to be rapidly [illegible] Hood's headquarters are supposed to [illegible] eighteen miles below Rome, on the [illegible] will reach here to-night.

[illegible] has been broken from the Chattanooga [illegible] forward to the Tennessee, and all [illegible] directed to be sent in the direction [illegible]

[illegible] of Forrest on [illegible] between Decherd and [illegible] Murfreesboro.

[illegible] called out the militia to rest at the [illegible]

The Siege of Charleston.

FORTY-EIGHTH AND FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

[illegible] opened fire on the city from [illegible] at Battery Gregg, throw [illegible] Parrott shells. An occasional [illegible] making a little louder explosion [illegible] During Friday night fifty shells [illegible] on Saturday twenty-six up [illegible] eight shots were fired at Fort [illegible] Battery Gregg and the [illegible] Wagner opened Saturday [illegible].

[illegible] were unusually quiet. [illegible] could at half past eleven and did [illegible] five Sunday morning.

[illegible] fired at the city up to eight o'[illegible] Saturday night, was thirty-[illegible] were fired at the city Sun-[illegible].

[illegible] Island came into our [illegible] Sunday. They report eight [illegible] force black, on Morris' Island, [illegible] five and six hundred to each regiment. [illegible] they know nothing of the forces on [illegible].

[illegible] command bars it.

(Correspondence State Journal.

[illegible]—SIX YANKEE NEGROES AND A [illegible] SCHOONER CAPTURED.

KINSTON, Oct. 15, 1864.

[illegible], three scouts, one from the [illegible] 10th Regiment, the other from the 10th Regiment, [illegible] on the north side of Neuse river, [illegible] party of Yankee negroes were at work [illegible] engaged in making turpentine and [illegible] Yankee masters. The scouts [illegible] concealed and have a little fun with [illegible] Consequently they got ready and went over, [illegible] the vicinity of the Yankee gunboats. They [illegible] the sentinels of the negroes, and proceeded [illegible] and surrounded it. The order to open [illegible] surrender was given and acceded to.—[illegible] they found six negro men, all [illegible] with buck shot. They [illegible] and started back immediately, and on [illegible] at the mouth of Adam's Creek, they [illegible] Schooner of about two hundred [illegible] returned after carrying a load of [illegible] to Newbern for the negroes. [illegible] they might make a good haul, [illegible] in making up their minds to [illegible] alongside and one of them sprang [illegible] the Captain up, who soon came [illegible] to death on learning that [illegible] the rebels. There was only one [illegible] with the captain, the others having gone [illegible] the negroes belonging with those [illegible], and consequently saved their [illegible] was searched, and among [illegible] they found a fine watch [illegible]. They would have applied [illegible] to the Schooner but they found [illegible] the Captain had a brother in the rebel army [illegible] and her affrighted crew to their own [illegible] and proceed across the river, and started [illegible] to their headquarters. On their way [illegible] broke off and took the woods, [illegible] to hail, but he would not, and there was [illegible] and two well directed shots from a [illegible] him too, both balls taking effect. So [illegible] the five and delivered them up to Colonel [illegible] at Kinston.

From the Intelligencer, Ga., Reporter.

Gen. John B. Hood.

[illegible] the near generals claiming for [illegible] command. President Davis or [illegible] question of the present movement [illegible] that he is simply carrying out [illegible] adopted and matured by some one else [illegible] to credit for it.

[illegible] from the influence and fame of Gen. [illegible] army and his own people. So far [illegible] of Gen. Johnston, we happen to [illegible] have not been consulted upon the [illegible] particular whatever, but has [illegible] since in Macon. As for [illegible] Beauregard, they were in [illegible] movement began, and [illegible] that they knew of its contemplation, certain they had nothing to do with inaugurating or suggesting it.

The truth is, the country is indebted to General John B. Hood alone for conceiving and successfully executing the placing of his army upon the north side of Atlanta between the enemy and his base of supplies. All efforts to detract from the genius of that great and good soldier by giving other men the credit of his [illegible] are acts of injustice and meanness unworthy [illegible] Southern people.

Gen. Hood has proven himself one of the greatest and best Generals in the South, and if he is not sacrificed by the jealousy and hatred he will soon lift the cloud [illegible] from the West and redeem all our lost territory. He assumed command at Atlanta after Atlanta was virtually in the hands of the enemy, and if he not only retakes it but all Northern Georgia, let the Texas hero have the praise and not those who lost the country he is now about to redeem.

There are yet people alive in the world who attribute the writings of Washington to Adams, to Jefferson, or to some one else; and the world is full of pamphlets crying that Shakespeare never wrote a play in his life, but stole everything he was thought to be the author of. And not ever half the world believes that Napoleon had much military genius, but they all say that he was indebted to Kilber, to Ney, to Lannes, Soult, Murat and the rest for all his successes. People forget that these men were his military chiefs, created and fabricated marshals by his own genius.

I [illegible] this cloud who are now decrying Gen. Hood—They would decry any one else in his position.

SOWING WHEAT, OATS AND RYE.—This is the proper month for sowing small grain, and we hope farmers will find it to their interest to seed for a large crop.—Let your land be put in first rate order, by thorough plowing, and if not naturally dry, it should be made so by draining. We believe it would pay to sow in the drill, but as this is a slow process, planters will prefer the broadcasting system. Sow evenly, and cover with a harrow, and finish with the roller. In very cold climates it is the custom to leave the land rough, because the clods afford shelter from wind and frost to the young plants, but such a precaution is not necessary with us, as we seldom have it cold so soon as to do any damage.

So. Field and Fireside.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. ROSE GREENHOW.—The death, by drowning, of Mrs. Rose Greenhow, near Wilmington, North Carolina, last week, has been already noticed. She leaves one child, an interesting little daughter, who is in a convent school at Paris, where her mother left her upon her return to this country. Hundreds of ladies lined the wharf at Wilmington upon the approach of the steamer bearing Mrs. Greenhow's remains. The Soldiers' Aid Society took charge of the funeral, which took place from the chapel of Hospital No. 4. A letter to the Sentinel describing it says:

"It was a solemn and imposing spectacle. The profusion of wax lights round the corpse; the quantity of choice flowers, in crosses, garlands and bouquets, scattered over it; the silent mourners, sable-robed at the head and foot; the tide of visitors, women and children, with streaming eyes, and soldiers, with bent heads and hushed steps, standing by, paying the last tribute of respect to the departed heroine. On the bier, draped with a magnificent Confederate flag, lay the body, so unchanged as to look like a calm sleeper, while above all rose the tall ebony crucifix—emblem of the faith she embraced in happier hours, and which we humbly trust, was her consolation in passing through the dark waters of the river of death—she lay there until two o'clock of Sunday afternoon, when the body was removed to the Catholic Church of St. Thomas. Here the funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Corcoran, which was a touching tribute to the heroism and patriotic devotion of the deceased, as well as a solemn warning on the uncertainty of all human projects and ambition, even though of the most laudable character.

"The coffin, which was as richly decorated as the resources of the town admitted, and still covered with the Confederate flag, was borne to Oakdale Cemetery, followed by an immense funeral *cortege*. A beautiful spot on a grassy slope, overshadowed by wavering trees, and in sight of a tranquil lake, was chosen for her resting place. Rain fell in torrents during the day; but as the coffin was being lowered into the grave, the sun burst forth in the tri[illegible] majesty, and a rainbow of the most vivid color spanned the horizon. Let us accept the omen, not only for her, the quiet sleeper, who, after many storms and a tumultuous and checkered life, came to peace and rest at last, but also for our beloved country, over which we trust the rainbow of hope will ere long shine with brightest dyes.

"The pall bearers were Colonel Iverson, chief of staff to General Whiting; Major Vandenhorst, J. M. Seixas, Esq., Dr. DeRosset, Dr. Micks and Dr. Medway. General Whiting and Captain C. B. Poindexter, representing the two services, were prevented from acting as pall bearers, the former by reason of absence, the latter in consequence of illness."

The following prices, being the average of late schedules established by Commissioners from the States East of the Mississippi River, with cost of transportation included will be charged for subsistence stores sold to officers under the Act of February 17th, 1864, and amendments, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, until further orders:

Bacon, $2 50 per pound.
Fresh Beef, 70 cents per pound.
Flour, $40 per barrel
Corn Meal, $4 50 per bushel of 50 pounds
Rice, 20 cents per pound.
Peas, $6 50 per bushel of 60 pounds.
Sugar, $3 per pound.
Coffee, $5 per pound.
Candles, $3 25 per pound.
Soap, $1 per pound.
Vinegar, $2 50 per gallon.
Molasses, $10 per gallon.
Salt, 30 cents per pound.

Non-commissioned officers and privates are allowed rations for their own use, but this privilege does not authorize the sale or other disposition of them. If it is impracticable to use the ration, commutation may be drawn in lieu thereof.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Value of Free Governments.

The New York *Herald*, replying to an article in the *Tribune*, wherein it was charged that the numbers of the Yankee army on paper were deceptive, says that the report of the War Department, made in December, 1861, gives as the result of the several calls made for men, during that year, 640 637 volunteers for three years, and 20,334 for the regular army. From that time to the present, the total number called for has been 2 400 000, all for three years, except the 300,000 nine months men, called for in August, 1862, and the call for one year's men, made in July last. Exclusive of all calls for less than nine months, the number called out for army and navy up to this time, is 3,169,962!—The number of those who could, by any possibility, have been counted twice in this aggregate up to the first of last August, was 42,034 under the first call for three years men, and 300,000 nine months men called out in August, 1862. Throwing these men entirely out of the question, there still remain 2 811,935 men, who could not possibly have been counted twice, and who actually have served. It makes the brain reel to look at such a list of human beings, all in the service of a single despot, banded together for the purpose of destroying the liberties of a brave and intelligent people. The fighting men of the army and navy of Xerxes numbered but 2,700,000, according to Herodotus, whose estimate is considered excessive. Julius Cæsar was said to have fought forty pitched battles, taken eighty towns by storm, defeated three millions of men, made a million of prisoners, and slain as many fairly on the field. But he was engaged eleven years in making this horrible carnage, and his enemies were barbarians brave, but undisciplined. It was reserved for the Confederate States to have, within the space of three years and a half, more men launched against them than Xerxes brought to the conquest of Greece, than Cæsar slaughtered in the forests and marshes of Gaul, Germany, Batavia and Britain, and these, too, civilized men. Assuredly, our cause is without a parallel in the history of the whole world.

The overthrow of the Union has afforded matter for an immense triumph to the absolutists of Europe, and of despondency to some friends of free institutions in this country. They think it proves that man is not capable of governing himself. It *does* prove, indeed, that the Yankees are incapable of self-government, for it was they that destroyed the Union, by converting it into an engine of oppression. But it proves no such thing with regard to the Confederate, for it was through their exertions that it was kept together so long as it was, and when they left it, they did not surrender their liberty. The Yankees, on the contrary, have given up theirs, as a thing not worth the trouble of keeping. They resigned it for the same reason that Esau gave up his birthright; that is, they parted with it for a consideration, in exchange for the prospective plunder and confiscation of Southern estates. A people is very apt, unless too weak to support their claims, to have just as much liberty as they are entitled to, and that is what the Yankees have under the Lincoln dynasty. They afford no proof of the truth of the proposition above enunciated, because they did not appreciate free institutions and lost them. But the Confederates know how to estimate them at their full value, and they have not lost them. That they do not place an undue value upon them, we think is sufficiently proved by the statement which we have condensed in the above paragraph from the New York Herald. It is fair to judge of constitutions by the character of the people raised under them. Now, did any people that the world ever saw, ever make such a resistance as that implied by the figures given above? If our theory be true, might not free institutions to have the credit of this wonderful resistance? Could any people of Europe have done it? We are inclined to the belief that none other could.—Talk of the Dutch and Philip the II! Why, their struggle was a mere holiday parade in comparison.—Talk of the Allies and old Frederick—the invasion of Prussia was a mere procession of monks alongside of this invasion. Talk of Napoleon and the Spaniards—the Peninsula war was, compared to this, a mere succession of harmless pastimes. Never before, in the history of Christendom, were three millions of men precipitated upon one country.

No, no! Let no son of a Confederate States undervalue the institutions of his fathers. This has been the greatest battle ever fought by a people for the preservation of their freedom, and it could have been fought by no people that had not always been free.

Germination of Seeds.

The gardener should always bear in mind, that it would be a very erroneous conclusion because a seed does not germinate at the accustomed time that therefore its vegetative powers are departed. No two seed taken from the same seed vessel germinate precisely at the same time, but, on the contrary, one will often do so promptly, while its companion seed will remain dormant until another year. M. DeCandolle relates an instance where fresh tobacco seedlings continued to appear annually for two years on the same plot, though no seed was sown after the first sowing; and the same phenomenon usually occurs for two or three years when the seeds of either the Pæony or Hawthorne are sown.

Southern Field and Fireside.

The editor of the Kinderlook Rough Notes says:—"Our butter and milk, since we reduced the thing to a system, only costs us 24 cents a week! We use a pint of milk a day, for which we pay four cents. The milk is skimmed twice a day—the cream thus obtained is sufficient to give two churnings a week. The butter properly moulded is put on a plate, and every meal time a pantomime is gone through with representing the act of taking butter and spreading it. What butter is left over at the end of the week is taken to the store and sold at 45 cents a pound." Unless prices rule lower in this section, we suggest the process stated be tried.

A lady in Baltimore writes that Lieut. Mann, of the 42d N. C. Regiment, is at Fort Delaware, well.

Fattening Swine.

Farmers begin to fatten swine too late. Some do not commence till the first of autumn and others even later; the consequence is the animal scarcely gets under way when the time comes for slaughtering him.—Our best managers make it a rule to keep the animal growing without intermission from the first period of its existence until ready for the pork-tub. If kept over winter, they are fed and kept comfortable throughout, and the regular fattening process is commenced early in spring. A bushel of corn given thus early in the season to a vigorous growing animal is worth much more than it fed in cold weather or in winter. One reason that farmers find it unprofitable to fatten pork, is that a large part of the process has to be performed when the weather has become so cold that much of the feed is required merely for sustaining animal warmth.

The best pork raiser we know of has in one instance grown a pig eight months old so as to weigh about four hundred pounds; and in another four hundred and fifty pounds in ten months. He has the corn ground to let at half its value.

Farmers who have not begun to fatten their swine regularly, as they should have done months ago, should commence immediately. By attending to the particulars just mentioned, they will find the business far more profitable than the too frequent practice of feeding in the ear, giving the feed irregularly both as to time and quantity, and paying no attention to cleanliness and comfort. The skilful farmer whose practice we have already described, finds that the mixture of meal and hot water makes twice as much pork as corn fed on the cob, according to careful weighing and measuring.

He prepares it by pouring into a covered tub, four pails of boiling water to each heaping pail of dry meal. After standing a day or more, it all becomes nearly a solid mass, and makes excellent food. The animals are kept perfectly clean, dry and comfortable, (not in a close pen, but in a small yard) are fed with great regularity, and never quite as much as they will eat, surfeit being carefully avoided. It finds that pork thus manufactured costs him only five cents a pound when corn is a dollar per bushel.

WOOL.—The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was raised in the United States, in Great Britain, or any other country except Spain. In the latter the flocks were owned exclusively by the nobility of the crown. In 1764 a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony as a present from the King of Spain; whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. Before the breaking out of the last war between this country and Great Britain, Colonel Humphreys succeeded in getting a few merino sheep brought out of Spain, then their exportation was prohibited under penalty of being sent to the galleys for life.

In 1809, during the second invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable crown flocks were sold to raise money. Our Consul at Lisbon, Mr. Jarvis, purchased fourteen hundred head, and sent them to this country. Previously, however, Mr. Livingston obtained a few sheep of the Spanish breed, as a present, in 1792. A portion of the pure unmixed merino blood of these flocks, is to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine wooled sheep in the United States and Great Britain.

Field & Fireside.

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 10th, 1864.

Dear Sir:—During a visit to your city a few days since, I was informed that there were a large number of sick and wounded soldiers from the Army of the Tennessee in your midst. It afforded me much pleasure to learn that your citizens were doing all in their power to alleviate the suffering of these gallant men who have endangered their lives in liberty's cause. Such a course is highly commendable, and is simply what might be expected from a community which has always been noted for its morality and hospitality.

I think, however, that all the burthens of providing for the wants of the sick and wounded in Augusta, should not be placed upon the shoulders of your patriotic citizens, even if they were ever so ready and willing to bear them. Every section of the Confederacy is interested in the cause of freedom; is interested in the battles fought; is interested in the welfare of our noble soldiery; and the residents of every portion of our fair land should deem it a privileged duty to contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded wherever they are found. Entertaining these sentiments, I have taken the liberty of forwarding you one thousand dollars, which please expend as you may deem proper for the benefit of those referred to above.

Yours respectfully,

M. CRONLY.

To Hon. R. H. May, Mayor of Augusta.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., OCT. 13, 1864.

M. Cronly, Esq., Wilmington, N. C:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt from you of the sum of one thousand dollars to be applied to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Army of Tennessee in our midst. The tribute you have paid in your patriotic letter to the citizens of Augusta is one which is well deserved, and I am gratified to perceive that their exertions are so well appreciated by one so ready to evince his faith by his works. As you well remark, it is the duty of every resident of the Confederacy who has the good of the country at heart, to alleviate the condition of our suffering brethren wherever they may be—to assist by his sympathy and his purse the efforts of all who are perilling their health and their lives in our defence.

Thanking you for your liberal gift and assuring you that it will be properly appropriated, I am sir,

Very Resp'y your obdt. Serv't.,

R. H. MAY.

An Englishman's Opinion of M'Clellan.

[Saratoga Springs, (August 2d.) Correspondence of the London Post.]

The McClellan party is undoubtedly very strong, and it is the only party which has, and has had for some time, a thorough organization, and his friends think that there are few men who can carry so much personal influence. There is a strong feeling in his favor through the country. He is regarded as an injured man, and the people are anxious that justice shall be done him. He must poll a larger army vote than any other man, and were he a candidate, Government could not so successfully control the ballot-box by the bayonet as it has done in different parts of the country at former elections.

As for his principles, it is difficult to say what they are. Avowedly, McClellan is a Unionist. Openly he professes to be willing to give the South every necessary guaranty, provided the Southern people consent to return into the Union; privately he assures those friends who discourage the prosecution of the war that he desires peace, and that he will advocate an armistice [illegible] Congress.

He urges as a reason for not openly avowing these sentiments, that the people are not yet ready to endorse them, and considers it impolitic to take any step too decidedly in advance of the popular feeling. He feels assured, however, that the triumph of the Democratic party must end in peace, for he says that even if it wished to carry on the war there would be no army of any magnitude left at the disposal of the Government by the 4th of March next. What these opinions and professions are worth, it is hard to say. There are not a few who distrust McClellan, and who fail to place confidence in the assurances of a man who was one of the first, in the commencement of this revolution, to set the example of the violation of personal liberty, as he did by the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature; who has made all the reputation he has as a war man by the prosecution of the war, and who is still drawing pay from the Republican Government as an officer of the army now engaged in carrying on a war which he pretends to regard as ruinous to the country.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.—The London correspondent of the Herald writing under date of September 17th, says:

All sorts of peace rumors are rife here touching American affairs, and the secesh are considerably depressed at the news from Atlanta and Mobile.

Talking of peace, there is a gigantic petition now receiving signatures here, to go to the President and people of the United States, praying for peace. It will probably have a million of signatures. Exeter Hall is interested, and of course there is money to carry on the business. Having scattered firebrands in America for years, they are now trying to allay the whirlwind, after they have sown the wind. I hope they may repent in time and repair some of the mischief they have formerly done.

Who will show Old Abe a copy of the Arrow, a sort of genteel, high priced Punch, just started here. It has the hardest hit and most savage caricature of Abe Lincoln that he has yet been represented in. He is represented confronting the Goddess of Liberty, who has an enormous bundle on her shoulders, labelled "debt," "misery," and he is out at elbows, with his tattered striped trowsers, and a rope around his neck. He gazes sullenly at an axe and a pile of rails, and the

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS IN SURGERY

Dr. A. W. Smyth, house surgeon to the New Orleans Charity Hospital, has accomplished a triumph in surgery, which will rank him among the most distinguished of the profession the world over, and an acquaintance with which will, doubtless, be acceptable and useful to the members of the faculty in the Confederate States.

The Mobile *Tribune* is indebted to Dr. James Burns, formerly one of the visiting physicians and surgeons of the New Orleans Charity Hospital, and now of Mobile, for the subjoined abstract of the case, as given in a pamphlet in which it has been reported for publication:

The operation is that of ligaturing the arteria innominata for subclavian aneurism, first suggested by Mr. Allan Burns, in 1811. It has hitherto been known as among the most difficult and the most fatal ever performed. Out of twenty recorded cases, the first of which was undertaken by Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, on the 11th of June, 1818, not one recovery had occurred down to the present year. * * *

Dr. Smyth came to the conclusion that the vertebral artery was the channel through which the hemorrhage forced its way, and that the vessel must be tied before the hemorrhage could be prevented. Accordingly, on the 8th of July, he performed that operation on his patient. On the following morning the shot was removed from the original wound; a marked decrease in the circulation was apparent, the slight pulsation at the wrist disappearing; coldness and edema supervened, and the branchial artery became occluded, feeling corded throughout its whole extent. In a few days however, these unfavorable symptoms subsided, and slight pulsation was felt in the radial artery.

No further hemorrhage took place, the new wound healed rapidly; the ligature coming away on the tenth day.

On the 15th of September the patient was entirely well, with the exception of lacking complete control over the muscles of the arm, which, however, he was rapidly regaining.

Thus is consummated one of the greatest triumphs of modern surgery, calculated to lead to important advantages to the human race. It is not to be ignored, indeed, that although it will save and prolong life, there are subsequent dangers possible; but they are as nothing in comparison with the positive advantages and probable chances against them.

France in the East.

Rapid Extension of French Influence and Interest in Cochin China—A new Commercial Treaty.

A new treaty of peace and a commercial convention have been concluded at Hue with the Annamite Government. They were signed on the 15th of July. They offer advantages to France and largely indemnify her for the exchange she has made of the part of the territory conquered by her in Lower Cochin China.

The principal clause of these arrangements are the protectorate of France over the six provinces of Lower Cochin China; the opening of three important ports on the coast of Annam, with the concession of nearly six miles of ground round each of the ports for establishing factories; liberty for French merchants to circulate and do business throughout the whole kingdom of Annam, entire freedom for French missionaries to teach the Christian religion; the establishment of consulsat Hue, and in ports to trade; and lastly, the payment of an indemnity of one hundred millions of francs. We thus find ourselves relieved from a part of the heavy charges which weighed on us in Cochin China, and from which many despaired of ever obtaining any good result.

France retains a vast territory at Saigon, Cape St. Jacques and Mytho; she remains mistress of the river of Saigon, and of the large river Cambodia, and commerce may henceforth be developed without impediment in those distant countries. The treaties are to be ratified within six months.

The Annamite government in order to prove its good intentions, has sent to Saigon a sum of 2,500,000 francs, the amount of the annuities due according to the treaty of the 5th of June, 1862.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.

During the present season the high bonnets recently worn received their coup de ciseaux; and the smallest of small bonnets, having obtained the official approbation of competent judges at Vichy, at Trouville at Honfleur, and other fashionable resorts, will in all probability reign triumphant for some time to come. We have even seen some that scarcely cover the occiput, merely ornamented in front and on the scarcely perceptible black edge with drooping flowers, instead of the tour de tete and bavolet, which are now frequently abandoned. But it must be observed that each chapeaux, although met with in the best houses, are not yet general. Round hats are, however, still numerously patronized in Paris, especially by the foreigners, who are attracted there by the splendid fetes in honor of the Emperor and the King of Spain.

During the fine days of September robes of half season materials may still be ventured upon. The lino glace, a light stuff, more durable than barege and easily cleaned, deserves to be placed in the front rank with all the tints of grey alpaca, now very much a la mode. Cream colored Irish poplins, for toilette de campagne or for the seaside are also very elegant wear, as well as the piquées of Alsatia and Rouen, which are, of course rather heavier but have the advantage of enabling the wearer to support the sudden variations of the temperature of this season without danger.

Greater demands than ever are now made upon the art of the coiffeur, whose talent is brought into requisition for the arrangement of ladies' hair, false or natural. Curls and catoxans are looked upon as perfectly legitimate importations when the richness of the owner's chevaure is not sufficient to furnish such capillary ornaments. A quantity of hair, spread out to the best effect and decorated with flowers or ribbons, is one of the particular marks of the waning summer season.

WALKING DRESS.—Green silk dress, deeply vandyked, each tooth being ornamented with rich white guipure. The casaque is adjusted to the waist, and is of the same color as the dress and similarly trimmed. White crape bonnet, small in size, and provided simply with a bouillonne of tulle in the place of the bavolet.

SEASIDE DRESS FOR A YOUNG LADY.—Light grey poplin robe and pardessus, all the ornament being in black silk with long fringe. The chapeau is the chaneau Windsor, and is almost concealed by an aigrette and a very large depending feather. The bottines are laced up in front and the stockings are the same color as the dress.

CARRIAGE DRESS.—White muslin robe over sea green silk slip. Each lace flounce, surmounted by a rushing of green silk. The casaul is of green silk, trimmed with deep lace of like quality with that on the skirt. Bonnet of white tulle, ornamented with grass, and with a rose, sometimes replaced by a butterfly in the fourde tete. A large sea-green bow surmounts the back hair, or eatogan instead of the usual curtain.—*Le Follet.*

THE BULLET DEPARTMENT EMBARRASSED.

A new issue man, assigned to the duty of filling up the ranks of the State militia, brought Doggins to a sudden halt, and solemnly asked for his papers. "Let me see your papers," said he. Doggins is a cunning dog, and will have his share of what fun is going. He felt in his coat pocket, and hauling out a city daily, opened it, and looking at the date, he carelessly handed it over to the officer, remarkin, "I believe this is the latest out. Look over it quick, sir, I'm in a hurry." The officer was for a moment "took back," but declining the news-paper, said, "I mean your exemption papers, sir; I am State officer." "Oh, ah, beg your pardon, sir," said Doggins. "Have you got your commission with you?" "No," said Bullets; "why do you ask?" "Because," said Doggins, "I never show my papers first. Show me your papers and I'll show you my papers." Bullets stood up a little straighter, and with offended consequence replied: "My authority, sir, is well known all over this town, and I never had a man to question it before. In the name of the Governor of Georgia, I demand your papers." Doggins spread himself, and, with great dignity said: "In the name of the President of these Confederate States, whose soldier I am, I demand your papers." Bullets had a very large foot, and, getting [illegible], he shuffled it about smartly, and made some desperate remarks. Doggins kept cool as an iceberg. By this time a crowd had gathered around, when Doggins said: "Look here, my friend, go git your papers, and when you git over your bad cold, call on me at No. 649." "Never mind the cold," said Bullets, "I'll call on you, sir. I hain't got no bad cold." "Beg pardon," said Doggins; "I thought you must have one continually. I see so much of you exposed to the ground," (pointing to his feet.) Not waiting long enough for Bullets to get the exact bang of this remark, Doggins tipped his beaver and left.

Some few hours afterwards, Bullets had found him again, and being prepared with his papers, was ready for the conflict. "Here's my authority Mr. Doggins, I'll now look at your papers." Doggins looked at the red tape document and being satisfied of its genuineness, said, "Well, sir, that's all right, I think that's a good paper—now what do you want with me?"—"Why, sir we want you to fight. The Governor has called for every man." "He has?" said Doggins, "I hadent seen it." "Why," said Bullets, "you must have seen it—every man, women and child has seen it. He has issued and published a dozen orders on the subject."—"Our Governor?" says Doggins. "Yes sur," said Bullets. "I reckin there must be some mistake about it, sur," said Doggins. "I don't know what our Governor wants with the militia now. The State is not threatened anywhere that I know of except at Charleston." "Charleston!" said Bullets, "where do you live, sir!" "Me," said Doggins, innocently, "I live in Hamburg, and I declare most solemnly I was not aware that Governor Bonham had called us out. You must excuse me for my ignorance, sir, but really"—"Hamburg, the devil!" "Good morning," said Bullets. He retired in good order, muttering, as he went, "Blamed if I don,t ask em where they live, hereafter, the very first thing."

BILL ARP.

It is stated that General Ed. Johnston, who was among the officers captured at Spottsylvania Court House, and exchanged at Charleston, has been selected to command Gen. French's Division of the Army of Tennessee.

It will be remembered that the 1st and 3d N. C. Regiments were in Johnston's Division.

HON. JOHN R DONNELL died in this city on Saturday morning last. Since the fall of Newbern he has been residing here with his daughter, and his health has been constantly declining. It is known that Judge Donnell was for a number of years one of our Superior Court Judges, which position he filled with honor.—Since he retired from the bench he has remained at his quiet home in Newbern, superintending his large estate and devoting himself to farming. He was a pure man and a good citizen, modest and retiring in his manner, and respected by all. Few men have been more steady and prompt in attending to his own affairs, or more carefully eschewing all disposition to meddle with other people. In this respect he has been a pattern worthy of imitation. His health has been feeble for some years, but the fall of Newbern and the ruin of his own estate and those of his fellow citizens, by the ravages of the enemy, accelerated his disease and brought him to his end. We presume Judge Donnell was between 65 and 70 years of age. He died as he had lived for years, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Raleigh Conservative.

The Prospect.

The gloom of the enemy, occasioned by their protracted, exhausting and futile efforts to conquer us, sometimes leads them to an honest perception of the truth as to their prospects. The following is from a late speech of Gov. Seymour, of New York:

Now, you know that that monstrous army that we gave them nine months ago has been so nearly annihilated that another call for five hundred thousand men is made upon us, and we are not in as good a condition as we were then. That part of Louisiana and of Arkansas west of the Mississippi river that was wrested from them has resumed the offensive, and invaded Missouri itself. The great army of Sherman that attacked and captured Atlanta, has its rear communications attacked and endangered by large bodies of rebels. Go into Virginia, and what do you find there? Instead of the army of Lee reduced down to a skeleton, as it was a year ago, it has sustained itself thus far with full force and great power, and it is strong in numbers to day. Now, I believe that, notwithstanding your political views and political prejudices, you will admit that our armies have done their work. We, in common with our Republican friends, have honored the names of Grant and Farragut, Sherman, Sheridan and all the heroes of the war; but we all cannot deny that their efforts have been unsuccessful, and the blame is not with our armies.

MARRIED.

In Sampson County, Oct. 2nd, by the Rev. B. F. Marable, Lieut. ROBINSON JAMES to Miss MARTHA E. McARTHUR.

OBITUARY.

Died at Wilmington, N. C., on the eve of the 13th inst., of yellow fever, CHARLES C. SOUTHERLAND, aged about 17 years, a member of T. J. Southerland's Light Battery, Co. "I," 10th N. C. Regiment.

In the death of this estimable young man the South has lost a brave and patriotic soldier, while another star that had begun to glitter among the luminaries of the "Old North State" has sunk forever to rise no more. Young, ardent and impulsive, he voluntarily enrolled himself among the *patriotic band*, and presented his youthful breast as a protecting shield to his country when first the war-cloud hovered o'er her; but alas! the fell hand of disease has cut him off, ere his youthful hopes and brilliant expectations could be realised—that of seeing his country *free and independent*. Devotedly loved by his comrades in arms, not only for his many adorning virtues, but particularly for that *sterling patriotism* that marked his every action, the news of his death, sudden as it was, came as an earthquake among them, and caused a tear to roll down the weather-beaten cheeks of many a hardy veteran. Yes, his death has thrown a gloom over *all*, but *no one* can experience more sorrow at his loss than is felt by the writer of this.

Thou art gone, dear Neal, forever,
Where all soldiers must soon go;
Thy comrades will forget thee *never*,
No never, in weal or woe.

AMICUS.

DIED.

In New Hanover County, Oct. 6th, ADDELAIDE SUMTER, infant daughter of G. F. and Mary E. Walker, aged 15 months.

In this town, on the 18th inst., GEORGE FRANKLIN, son of Francis and Mary J. James, aged 4 years, 11 months and 4 days.

In Memory of James R. Giles.

On the wings of death come a poisenous dart,
That won to thee, dark grave, a sacred trust.
It stilled the throbbings of a noble heart;
It stilled the throbbings of a noble heart,
And laid low that form, a lump of sleeping dust.
Buried forever in the deep and solemn gloom.
Of sorrow's night, are hopes that were cherished,
Buried low, in the dark and silent tomb.
Pale and cold, is a loved form that perished.
The wind from Maryland, brother, bears sorrow on its breath.
It tells, that thou art sleeping, the long sleep of death.

Pure as the rays of the moon's pale light,
Pure as the dew drops of early morn,
Pure as the snow drift soft and white,
Was the heart that animated that sleeping form.
Angels methinks, their beauteous forms did bow,
Around our loved one, in that far off land,
Kissed the death dews from his pale cold brow,
And bore him gently to their own bright land.
Bore thee from me brother, and thou art happy now
In Heaven a crown of glory, decks thy loved and manly brow.

Bid us not weep, O! very near and dear,
Was the spirit, that passed from Maryland's shore,
Was the voice, that hushed, its gentle whisperings there
And fled to cheer our bleeding hearts no more.
Weep stilly night, above his lonely bed;
Watch, gentle stars, for he is pure and blest.
Rest moonbeams there, where lies the youthful dead,
And shed your brightness o'er his lonely rest.
Ye Autumn winds that mournfully weep,
Breathe soft, low cadence, o'er his dreamless sleep.

Often brother, on thy youthful brow,
Would a shade of care, with its calmness rest,
But thou art happy, and nothing now
Disturbs the quiet of thy peaceful breast.
In a loathsome prison, in a lonely cell confined;
Long they kept thee, till reason almost fled,
But thou art gone, they could no longer bind
That sinless soul that to Heaven fled.
Thou art gone forever, by death was riven
That tender tie, to bind our hearts to Heaven.

Thy mother weeps, for thee her darling boy,
And father dear, whose brow is furrowed o'er;
For thou art gone, his dearest pride and joy,
We weep dear, brother, for thou will come no more.
We'll miss thee brother, when that prisoner's band,
To their glad homes, their joyous hearts shall bear,
A lonely grave, in a distant stranger's land,
They'll leave our loved one, sweetly sleeping there.
Angels will fold their starry wings around,
And keep still their watches, o'er that lonely mound.

WILMINGTON MARKET, OCTOBER 18, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market is very scantily supplied with beef cattle. Prices on the hoof, as to quality, range from $2 25 to $3 50, net.

BACON.—Scarcely any has come in for several days. The prices from wagon range from $5 50 to $8 per lb. as to quality.

BEESWAX.—None of consequence arriving. Quotations nominal from $4 to $5 per lb.

BUTTER.—Market bare. Selling from first hands at $3 to $10, and retails at $12 a $15 per lb.

COTTON.—Sales have been very small and quotations nominal at $1 50 for uncompressed and $1 75 per lb. for compressed.

CORN.—Supply very small. Quotations nominal at $20.

CORN MEAL.—$20 to $25 per bushel and scarce.

COPPERAS $4 to $4 50 at retail.

EGGS.—$5 to $5 50 from carts.

FLOUR.—$275 to $300 per bbl., as in quality.

FORAGE.—Fodder, $18 to $20; Shucks, $8 to $10; Hay, $18 per 100 lbs.

HIDES.—No change. Green, $4, dry $4 to $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER.—Sole, $23; Upper, $25 per lb.

LARD.—Scarce. Quotations $5 to $6 per lb. by the bbl.

NAILS.—$2 25 to $3 per lb.

PEAS.—Cow, $40 per b

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1864.

We hardly feel like writing long editorials to day. Indeed the circumstances that surround us are hardly favourable for calm discussion. There is a feverish feeling abroad in the community. Some cases of Yellow Fever have undoubtedly occurred, and, as is always the case on the first appearance of a disease of this kind, these cases have been unusually fatal. It is true the cases have not been many, nor is the state of the atmosphere favourable to the spread of the disease; still, with the experience of 1862 before it, this community is naturally sensitive, even to the verge of nervousness; and hence, in part, the feverish feeling to which we have made reference. In this feeling we do not participate, save from sympathy, as we do not apprehend any personal danger from the disease,—we will not say epidemic—for it has not yet assumed an epidemic form—and we trust it will not. We wish we could feel as devoid of anxiety in reference to the threatened attack of the Yankees We trust that may neither become epidemic nor fatal.

Between the Yellow Fever and the Yankees—between the fear that one may become epidemic and the other acute, there certainly is a queer feeling abroad,—one calculated to distract the mind, and to interfere with regular attention to editorial duties for the time. This mainly out of sympathy, in the first instance, at least, and considerably so in the second also. We trust that both these storms may pass away without doing us material injury.

Each day brings us nearer safety in both cases—Yellow Jack has his limits, and as the time for killing frost approaches, so near, we feel strong hopes that his ravages will not only be brief in time, but restricted in limit. We trust also that the days of wintry weather, proverbially inhospitable on our coast, will add largely to our defences before FARRAGUT is ready to approach them in force.

Up to the hour of writing, 4, P. M., on Thursday, we have heard of two deaths occurring during the day—one at the hospital, and one in private practice. We have heard of some new cases, but not in an ascertained form.

We can only repeat what we said yesterday. There is no occasion for panic. At this late season and with the present weather there is little or no danger of a recurrence of the scenes of 1862, or, indeed, of anything approaching an epidemic; still we think it advisable, as a matter of precaution, for those who can conveniently remove their families from town to do so. Should the worst come—that is—should a spell of hot weather give the disease a start, there will be the less danger, because the less fuel for the fire to work upon. Should this not be the case, there will be at least no harm done.

P. S.—Up to mark to-day—noon—no cases had been officially reported to the Mayor. As there is ever appearance of some frost, however slight, before morning, there is every ground for feeling that the ensuance of the disease spreading to new cases is over, for the present.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

WE HEAR of one or two deaths by Yellow Fever since our last report, but only one new case—a negro.

Unless we have a change of wind to the South, with warm damp weather, we apprehend no danger from the spread of the disease; but as we have no guarantee that such change of wind may not take place at any time, we see no reason for changing our advice to those who can conveniently get their families out of town, and that is, to get them out, without hurry and without panic, but simply as a matter of precaution.

FEARFUL MORTALITY.—A letter received by a gentleman here, states that there had occurred in Newbern within 24 hours—that is to say—in one day and night, 119 deaths from Yellow Fever. This is fearful, and appears almost incredible; still the writer of the letter is a perfectly truthful gentleman and places full reliance in the information upon which his statement is based. This can hardly, we suppose, be taken as an average, or anything like it. Still the average is undoubtedly high.—The Yankee troops have been hurried off into the woods or anywhere. Of course *they* have suffered.

INTERESTING FROM GEORGIA—HOOD PROGRESSING—SHERMAN CUT OFF FROM HIS ARMY, &c.

LAGRANGE, Oct. 11th, 1864.

The flank movement of Gen. Hood upon Atlanta has so far been completely successful.

The Railroad from Rome away to Kingston has been utterly destroyed, even the ends here been filed up and all the garrisons along that distance captured. On last Wednesday Gen. French's division of Stewart's corps made an attack upon Altoona, which failed, the whole corps subsequently went to his assistance, when the town was carried by assault, and 4,000 prisoners taken, together with an immense quantity of material of war.

Our army was on the Kingston road at last accounts.

Gen. Beauregard is with Gen. Hood.

Slocum's 20th army corps now holds Atlanta. The rest of Sherman's army has gone up the rail road.

There is no cavalry at Atlanta whatever.

Gen. Iverson captured East Point the other day, taking fifty wagons, in good condition, and the wrecks of a great many more. Iverson's pickets are within one mile of the city, and either kill or capture every Yankee who ventures outside of the main works.

Sherman is beyond Chattanooga, cut off from his main army. Thomas in command.

No evacuation of Atlanta is looked for every day. The enemy have no track with which to haul artillery or commissaries, and no railroad. The Augusta dispatch stating that Hood's movements had been anticipated and checked is merely pure stuff.

The telegraph office and every thing appertaining to the army has been removed from Newnan.

We cut the above from the Columbia, S. C., *Guardian* of the 12th. The same despatch was delivered to us, and after it was in type we were informed that the President of the Telegraph Company had sent orders not to deliver it, and subsequently Mr. GRAEME, the superintendent of the Press Association telegraphed that it had been suppressed by order of the Secretary of War as "contraband." Is it "contraband" to us, but free to others? or is there any rule on the subject? We notice it in sundry other papers. We are sick and tired of this sort of thing.

THE present Kingdom of Italy appears by a census recently taken to contain a population of 21,777,334 souls. With Venice and Rome a United Italy would contain a population of about 26,000,000, with a territory of unequalled beauty and fertility, with unrivalled harbors and magnificent cities, of present splendor or historic renown. Turin, Milan, Verona, Mantua, Venice, Bologna, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Florence, Palermo, Leghorn, Pisa, Ferrara, Como, and how many others we know not, bring up before the mind an array of celebrated places and great actions that no other country can rival. And this not simply in the past. There are very many of these cities still beautiful and populous. Many among the most ancient of cities, is still splendid and prosperous. Turin, the capital of Sardinia, the nucleus of the new Kingdom, comparatively modern, is a handsome city. Florence is the pleasantest town in the world. Naples is as populous as Berlin, and has a site inferior only to Constantinople, it indeed it be inferior even to that. Venice even in its decay is the most interesting of cities, and Rome has the grandest memories of all the world. Surely if ambition can be regarded as excusable, some excuse may be made for the Prince who has sought to unite this glorious land under his sceptre, with the hope of restoring its past power and prosperity.

THE visit of the President to the Southwest seems to have had the effect of stirring up much enthusiasm, and of swelling the ranks of HOOD'S army by the return of many stragglers to their commands. If all who ought to be at the front were there, SHERMAN would hardly be able to make his escape from Georgia.

THE recent town elections in Connecticut show large Democratic gains, indicating a probability that the State *may* go for MCCLELLAN on the 8th day in next month.

Miss Slidell's Marriage—A Curious French Matrimonial Romance—Antecedents of her Intended Husband, the Rebel Banker.

Paris (Sept. 9) Correspondence of the Liverpool Journal.

The marriage of Mr. Erlanger, the banker, to Miss Slidell is causing no small sensation.

M. Erlanger being just divorced from Mlle Odeile Lefitte (Charles Lefitte's daughter,) and the divorced lady being about to enter the bonds of matrimony with the cause of the divorce, makes the event of the highest order of picturesque interest. One of those curious circumstances which can never happen but in France, is recorded of the incident which led to the divorce.

The guilty party being pursued by the offended husband was, of course, struck with terror, but philosophy and contempt had done much to mitigate the prisoner's wrath, and so, instead of "chastising the insolence" according to the fashion observed in novels, he quietly placed his pocket book into the hands of the fugitive, exclaiming, *Ah mal heureux!* You have only taken ten thousand francs, and you are going to Rome!—Knowing your fair companion well, I can safely say that such a paltry sum as that will be devoured before you get to Marseilles. There is double the sum. This will enable you to go further on—to Naples, perhaps—and I shall be the gainer, for you will be forced to remain there. And with this consolatory speech the injured party coolly turned upon his heel and walked off.

So goes the legend, at least.

Squalid Poverty in the North—How the Poor Live in New York.

The New York Evening Post calls attention to the increased mortality in that city, and the causes that produce it. One fertile cause of disease and death is the overcrowded condition of the population, nearly three quarters of a million of whom, it is estimated, live in miserable, dirty tenement houses, where cleanliness and comfort are utterly impossible. Speaking of the filth of these tenement houses, the Post says:

The inmates throw their slops and refuse matter into the streets, and not less than 2,500 loads are carried away daily. Besides this perpetual nuisance, there are two hundred and fifty slaughter houses in the densely populated sections of the city, from which fecal matter finds it way along the gutters to the sewers. The stench emanating from these establishments render many houses in their neighborhood uninhabitable. Added to these abominations are numerous fat boiling, hide and offal establishments, whose foetid exhalations infect the atmosphere. With such a catalogue of life-destroying agencies, is it a wonder that pestilence does not sweep off the population by thousands.

The Post gives the following startling figures relative to the classification of the population, taken from statistics published five years ago; since which time the tenement evil has gone on increasing?

Of 115,986 families residing in New York city, only 15,990 are able to enjoy the luxury of an independent home, 14,862 other families live in comparative comfort, two in a house, 4,416 buildings contain three families each, and yet do not come under the head of tenements; and the 11,995 dwelling houses which remain are the homes of 72,386 families, being an average of seven families, or thirty-five souls in each house! But this is only an average. In the Eleventh ward, 113 houses (houses built on the backs of deep lots, and separated only by a narrow and necessarily dark and filthy court from the front houses, which are also "barracks") contain 1,653 families, or nearly 15 families, or 70 souls each: 24 others contain 407 families, being an average of 80 souls to each; and in another ward 72 such houses contain no less than 19 families, or 95 souls to each. This sounds shocking.

But this is by no means the worst. There are five hundred and eighty tenement houses in New York which contain by actual count, 10,933 families, or about 86 persons each; 193 others which accomodate 191 persons each; 71 others, which cover 140 each; and, finally, 29—these must be the most profitable—which have a total population of no less than 5,449 souls, or 187 to each house. The part of Fifth Avenue which holds the chief part of the wealth and fashion of New York has an extent of about two miles, or counting both sides of the street, four miles. These four miles of stately palaces are occupied by 400 families; while a single block of tenement houses not two hundred yards out of Fifth avenue, contains no less than 700 families, or 3,500 souls. Seven such blocks, Mr. Halliday pertinently remarked, would contain more people than the city of Hartford, which covers an area of several miles square.

A tenement house is thus described by the *Post*:

It is commonly a structure of rough brick standing upon a lot twenty five by a hundred feet; it is from four to six stories high, and is so divided internally as to contain four families on each floor—such family eating, drinking, sleeping, cooking, washing and fighting in a room eight feet by ten, and a bed room six by ten; unless, indeed—which very frequently happens, says Mr. Halliday—the family renting these two rooms take another family to board, or sub-lets one room to one or even two other families. One of the largest of these barracks has apartments for one hundred and twenty-six families. It stands on a lot of fifty by two hundred and fifty feet, is entered at the sides from alleys eight feet wide, and by reason of the vicinity of another barrack of equal height, the rooms are so darkened that on a cloudy day it is impossible to read or sew in them without artificial light. It has not one room which can in any way be thoroughly ventillated.

DEATH OF COL. W. M. BARBOUR.—We regret to learn from a gentleman, who has just received a letter from Col. R. Y. Cowan, that the gallant and noble-hearted Col. Wm. M. Barbour, of the 37th N. C. Regiment, and a citizen of Wilkesboro', has died from the effects of a wound received in one of the recent fights near Petersburg. We deeply sympathize with his afflicted family and relatives.—*Iredell Express.*

Col. Wm. M. Barbour was from Wilkes county, and a lawyer by profession. In 1861 he enlisted a company of 12 months troops, which was placed in the 37th Regiment, and at the organization of said Regiment, Charles C. Lee was elected Colonel of the regiment, and Capt. Barbour was elected Lt. Colonel. On the re-enlistment of the regiment for three years or the war, prior to the passage of the Conscript Act, he was re-elected to the same position.

On the death of Col. Lee at Malvern Hill, Lt. Col. Barbour was made Col., and in every way proved himself worthy of his gallant predecessor and the noble 37th. He returned from captivity a few weeks ago, and before the order was issued announcing his exchange he had met his fate. His death will be universally lamented.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

THE FORREST RAID.—We believe from information received it may now be stated that the expedition under Gen. Forrest, having accomplished its purposes, had reached a place of safety, bringing with it all the fruits of its work, so far as prisoners, horses and mules, munitions of war, etc., were concerned. If we are correct, so nicely were previous arrangements made that a time was fixed for the meeting of transportation and the forces at a certain point, and everything worked to a charm. There was no hitch whatever, in either the calculations of the commander as to what he would be able to accomplish, or the length of time that would be required. This is practical military skill, if it is not scientific.

So far as the communications of the Federal army with its bases above Chattanooga are concerned, they must be useless for some time. This was the primary object of the movement, no doubt; but we conceive it had another, which was to also so distract the attention of the enemy from the neighborhood of General Wheeler's forces, which had been scattered somewhat, as to facilitate their movement south of the Tennessee. At all events, both expeditions are now beyond the reach of any force the enemy may have gathered to employ against them.

Our own people will be astonished, and the enemy mortified, to learn the smallness of the force that went out with Gen. Forrest. It may not be stated for reasons that will be appreciated, but everybody will be satisfied to know it was sufficient for its mission. This our toiled foes will admit.—*Appeal.*

MOLASSES.—The new crop of Sorghum has been selling here at $10 per gallon by the barrel. It is expected that it will fall lower, perhaps to $5. It has sold at Charlotte for $5; at Columbus, Ga., at $3 05. The Columbus Enquirer says that a vast quantity has been made in Georgia. "We hear of farmers, it adds, who never made more than from three to five bales of cotton, who will make this year from twenty to twenty-five barrels of syrup, and whose families cannot consume more than one or two barrels of it. There is hardly a farmer or planter but will have more or less of it to sell."

The Montgomery, Ala., Mail says that a good deal of the crop in that section has already soured and spoiled in consequence of its being improperly boiled, and adds,—

"Our best information advises that the cane juice should be boiled *up* to the point of burning, and just before burning, taken off the fire. We have eaten syrup thus prepared, a year old, as good as could be desired, and certainly what has been done can be again."

Fay. Observer.

Life in Kentucky.

Gen. Paine, the new Yankee commander appears to be a tyrant and despot of the most unadultered order.—Shortly after his arrival at his field of operations, he was waited upon by several deleg ations of citizens, who represented the various interests in that section. According to a letter in the Chicago *Tribune*, a very bitter abolition sheet, the General heard what they had to say and then replied to them in substance as follows:

"Gentlemen, it is a notorious fact that this district is intensely disloyal. It has caused more trouble to the Government than all your tobacco, cotton, banks and business is worth. The question is not how much money you can make this year. 'Tis not how much tobacco, cotton or hemp you can grow. The only question on trial here is 'are you people of this district ready for the Federal salvation?' If so, well; if not, you must die. I have a plan to suggest, and I hope God will give me grace to sustain it. My plan will be only plan of Federal salvation in this district. It is substantially as follows: The first and great commandment is that all you disloyal, rebellious people shall not circulate one dollar of capital in all this land. Not a dollar, no debt or bill of exchange can be paid or made without my signature, and I pledge you I will not approve any money transactions of a disloyal man. All his capital—his money—every cent of it—shall be placed at the disposal of the Government. I will teach you that, having encouraged this rebellion, having comforted and aided your country's enemies, you must—aye, shall—reap a traitor's reward.

"This is now the fourth year of the war, and you rebels have not learned the grand, solemn truth, that the life and peace of this great nation are worth more than the life or peace of an individual. You will never learn this until you are made to feel the want of a nation's defense and support—made poor that you may become rich—made weak that you may know how to prize strength.

"Talk about your rights! Why, you have no rights to talk about. A loyal citizen is the only one left with any rights at this time. And yet you come to me, asking for a banking privilege. Great God! the devil might as well ask the Almighty for a front seat in heaven. No; if in your prosperity you have despised this great and good Government, you may soon have the privilege to love it in your adversity. Not only this, but you ought, aye, you must fight for this government.

"You are, all of you, able-bodied men, but think yourselves too good to fight, afraid of Fedral bullets, or something else. And when I come to get your nigger to make a soldier of him, you set up such a howl—why, a nigger is worth a thousand dollars; you can't spare him. Too cowardly to fight yourselves, you are too mean and stingy to allow your nigger to go; and yet you are harping about your 'rights'—that miserable, insane idea, 'Southern rights,' Southern aristocracy—just as if a man born in Kentucky is better than a man born in Illinois, or either of them better than a man born in Maine or Massachusetts. That is what is troubling you people here, and the sooner you get rid of it the sooner you will find the way to peace again. I intend to tie up every dollar of money now in the hands of rebels in this district, every dollar of it, gentlemen.

"The second command is, that all you notorious rebels get out of your houses and leave my district, so that Union men and women may come here to help me redeem this country. What do I care about your tobacco interest, the market value of your niggers or cotton? If you were loyal to your Government, your interests in stocks and lands would be, are, always have been, protected and defended. Not a man in West Kentucky can point his finger to a single act by which the Government ever oppressed him—not one. If you then rebel against the Government—(so generous, so good and true to you)—if you rebel against it, how is it that you can come to me? Standing, as I do, in the field of battle against you rebels, perilling my life to redeem my country from the danger into which you have plunged it, do you, can you, be so insane as to suppose that I shall spend a moment's time in guarding your interests in stock and trade? No! I have other matters to attend to. I have come here to offer you Federal salvation, to protect and defend Union men, to show you that they are the very salt of the earth, to teach you that the sooner you cluster about them, and protect and defend them, the better it will be for you.

"Your plans, gentlemen, are good for your cause, but not for mine. We have wasted too much time already in trying your plans. We lose by it every time. Our streets are already red with the blood of Union men, sacrificed while we have been listening to and trying your plans. Look at Tennessee. Look at Missouri. It is no use, gentlemen, no use. My mind is made up, my plans are all arranged. I was here in 1861, and advised you then of the better way, the only way to peace. I told you what would come, if you persisted, and now, after three years, I return to you again and find that you have not improved anything, except your wealth. Rebellious, proud, defiant, betraying our cause, actually leading Forrest's army in here, and clapping your hands as his murderous fire swept away the life of our nation's defenders. It is high time that you were made to feel the effects of your disloyalty, and I intend that you shall feel them.

"I shall shoot every guerrilla taken in my district, and if your Southern brethren retaliate by shooting a Federal soldier, I will walk out five of your rich bankers, brokers, and cotton men, and make you kneel down and shoot you. I will do it, so help me God! You men of such large influence will be held responsible for the peace of this district. If a Union man is murdered by these guerrillas here, the same fate awaits five of you, gentlemen. I have sworn it, and it shall be done.

"I am going to manage this district so that when I am done with it the men and women who remain can come together in the name of the Lord, and say that 'we belong to the United States."

General Paine has also issued the annexed orders:

HEADQUARTERS,
DISTRICT WESTERN KENTUCKY,
PADUCAH, July 26, 1864.

General Order No. 7.—1. All banks within the limits of this district, except the post of Cairo, are prohibited from paying out any money or making any transfer, except by special permission from these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE.
PHELPS PAINE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS,
DISTRICT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY,
PADUCAH, Ky., July 23, 1864.

[General Orders No. 6.]

I. All persons occupying houses and barns and other buildings—all persons occupying lands as tenants and otherwise—are positively prohibited from paying rent for such use and occupation, except to landlords and owners who are unswerving, unconditional and undeviating Union persons or corporations.

II. All persons so using and occupying such buildings will, on the 1st of August, atone to the Government of the United States and make their payment of rents to the post quartermaster, at the nearest post in this district.

III. No payment of rents between this day and the 1st of August, 1864, will be valid.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE.
PHELPS PAINE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

This is tyranny in its most hideous form. Truly the people of Western Kentucky are indeed ruled as it were with a rod of iron.

NAVY ITEMS.—The Caroline, a new and very fast side-wheel steamer, of four hundred and seventy tons register, designed for running the blockade of Southern ports, was spoken off Cape Race on Sunday last, on her first trip out from Glasgow. She was bound for Wilmington, N. C., via Halifax, and had a cargo of machinery. The officers of the Caroline reported that her sister ship, the Colonel Lamb, would pass Cape Race to-day for the same destination. There was twelve blockade runners lying in the harbor of Halifax on Friday last. One of them was chased in on the previous day by one of our gunboats. The United States steamer Florida anchored below Halifax on Sunday, and may, perhaps, ere long, cut short the career of some of the vessels of this fleet. So says the Herald, of the 4th.

The Presidential fight, says the Mobile Advertiser and Register, waxes hot and bitter at the North. The New York Tribune, in the interest of Lincoln, charges and promises the documents to prove that McClellan is a coward and took refuge in an iron clad gunboat while his army was desperately engaged at Malvern Hill.—This is sufficiently disgusting. We think the Lincolnites overshot the mark. This sort of warfare helps the intended victim.

FROST.—We had a heavy frost on Monday morning last. What extent of damage was done to the crops we are not advised.

We have remarked for a number of years past that a cold snap, more or less severe, occurs between the 5th and 10th of October.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Confederate Union.

Gov. Brown's Reply to Gen. Sherman's Message.

As much has been said about the informal message sent by Gen. Sherman to Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and Senator Johnson, inviting them to visit the General in Atlanta, for a conference in reference to the state of the country, with a view to negotiations for peace, and as the public mind has been much excited upon the subject, some saying that it is the duty of these gentlemen to accept the General's invitation and make an effort to settle our difficulties by negotiation, others contending that it was the duty of the Governor to have seized the General's messenger and ordered him hung as a traitor, we have for the gratification of our own and the curiosity of our readers, called upon the Governor, and enquired after the facts.

The Governor, in reply to our enquiries, stated that Mr. Wm King, who represented himself as the bearer of a message from Gen. Sherman, called upon him, and stated in substance that Gen. Sherman had requested him to say to the Governor, that he would be pleased to receive a visit from him and other distinguished Georgians, with a view to a conference upon the state of the country, and the settlement of our difficulties—that he would give the Governor a passport through his lines with an escort, if desired, to go and return at such time as might be agreeable to him, that he (Gen. Sherman) recognized him (Governor Brown) as Governor of the whole State, and as over an hundred miles of the territory of the State is now behind his lines, he (Gen. S) would allow the Governor to go and visit his people in the rear if he desired to look after their condition, and return at his pleasure; that he would receive him and the other distiguished Georgians at his headquarters and treat them with the respect and consideration due their positions during the conference which he invited—that he did not wish to be compelled to overrun and desolate more of the territory of the State, &c.

After hearing the statements of Mr. King, the Governor replied:

Please make to Gen. Sherman an acknowledgement of my obligation for the personal courtesies which you say he proposes to extend to me. But as he is only a General commanding an army in the field, and I the Governor of a State, neither the Constitution, of his country nor of my own, confers upon us any power to negotiate a treaty of peace. We probably hold but few sentiments in common, but if we should agree in every particular, we would have power to bind no one by any compact we might make. As our interview could therefore result in nothing practical, I must decline the invitation. While the portion of the State now in the rear of Gen. Sherman's army is held by him, and the execution of the laws of the State suspended by armed force, I know of no service which I could render to the people of that section by a personal visit. If I could better their condition or mitigate their sufferings, I would, on their account, cheerfully go at the expense of any inconvenience or personal sacrifice which the trip might cost me.

To the remark that General Sherman does not wish to be compelled to overrun and desolate more of the territory of Georgia, I reply that no compulsion rests upon him to attempt this, unless it be the cruel orders of his government. If he makes the effort, he will find much greater difficulties in the way of his advance for the next hundred miles than those encountered during his march from Dalton to Atlanta. Georgia may possibly be overrun, but can never be subjugated, and her people will never treat with a conqueror upon her soil. As a sovereign State, she had the undoubted right to dissolve her connection with the government of the United States, when the compact had been violated by the other States of the Confederacy, and to form a new compact, which she has done. She is as sovereign today as she was the day she seceded from the old Union, and has the same power, by a Convention of her people, which she then had to resume all delegated powers, and all the attributes of sovereignty, and then to declare war, negotiate treaties of peace, and do all other acts which a sovereign State may do. While this power rests in her people, who are the original source of all sovereignty, her Constitution formed by them, has conferred no such power upon her Governor.

The fact must not be overlooked, however, that while Georgia possesses the sovereign power to act separately, her faith, which never has, and I trust never will be violated, is pledged by strong implication to her Southern sisters, that she will not exercise this power without consent on their part, and concert of action with them. In league with her Southern sister States, she entered into this contest with full knowledge of all the responsibilities which attached to the act; and come weal or woe, she will never withdraw from it in dishonor. However unequal may be the proportion of suffering or sacrifice which her people may have to endure, she will never make separate terms with the enemy which may free her territory from invasion and leave her Confederates in the lurch. Whatever may be the opinion of her people as to the injustice done her by the Confederate administration she will triumph with her Confederate sisters, or she will sink with them in one common ruin. The intelligent people of Georgia, already understand, and our enemy will soon learn, that the independent expression of condemnation of the errors, to use no stronger term, of the administration, is one thing, and disloyalty to our sacred cause is another, and quite a different thing.—While the people of Georgia think for themselves and will not blindly applaud the mismanagement of our rulers, they will never violate principle for expediency, nor expect dishonor for reward.

The foundations of our government and the liberties of the people, rest upon the sovereignty of the States as their chief corner stone. Destroy the sovereignty of the States, and the whole fabric falls to the ground, and centralized power with military despotism, takes the place of constitutional liberty.

When the passions of the people North and South have sufficiently subsided, we may make peace by negotiation, but never by the sword.

If Mr. Lincoln would have peace and prosperity re-established upon a firm basis, let him stop the war, and planting himself upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence of 1776, let him recognize the sovereignty of the States, and agree to leave each sovereign State to determine for herself, by a Convention of her people, whose delegates shall be fairly chosen by the legal voters of the State, without military interference or intimidation, what shall be her future connection—whether she will remain in, or if out, return to the old Union, or adhere to the present league.

There may be doubts whether Kentucky, Missouri, and probably other States desire to continue their connection with the United States or to cast their lot with the Confederate States. The only just mode of solving these doubts, is the one above indicated. If these or any other of the Southern States should, in solemn Convention, decide to go with the United States, neither the Confederate government, nor the other States can object. We cannot govern Kentucky for instance against her will, unless we can subjugate her. This, we have no power to do with the Northern States at her back; and if we had the power, we have no *right to coerce* a sovereign State into a connection which is not of her own choice. If this were done, we must, in future, govern her people by the bayonet, which would convert our republicanism into the worst species of military despotism. So it must be with the North if Mr. Lincoln should succeed in his policy of conquering us.

If we were overrun and for a time subdued, our territory is so vast in extent, and our population so large, that it would take a regular army of two hundred thousand men to govern and hold us in subjugation. The support of such an army would not only continue the country in bankruptcy, but in the hands of the Executive it would soon be used to subvert even the form of the government and change it from a republic to a monarchy. Thus to destroy our liberties must cost the Northern people their own; and the republicanism of America must in future be a reproach and a by-word among all nations.

If President Lincoln and President Davis will agree to stop the war, and transfer the settlement of the issues from the battle-field to the ballot-box, leaving each sovereign State to determine for herself what shall be her future connection, and who her future allies, the present devastation, bloodshed and carnage shall cease, and peace and prosperity will be restored to the whole country.

On the other hand, if this is not done, the war will last for years to come, till both sides are exhausted and overwhelmed with debt and taxation, when it may degenerate into a guerrilla strife, the end of which may not be seen by the present generation, and the hate engendered by which will last through many future generations.

Neither Gen. Sherman nor I can control this, however much we may deplore it.

If those on both sides who have the constitutional power of negotiation, from obstinacy or ambition, refuse to recognize the sovereignty of the States, and to leave the settlement of the question to the States when they cannot themselves agree, and insist on continual effusion of blood to gratify their caprice, *all* the States North and South in their sovereign capacity may *then* be justifiable in taking the matter into their own hands and settling it as sovereigns in their own way.

From the London Times, Sept. 5.

American Battles.

The singular prolixity of American conflicts probably expresses something beyond a mere parity of military force. It is, perhaps, a result of the tactics employed. Four great armies, under as many chosen generals, have now been in close contact for weeks, and even months together, without any achievement which can be regarded as decisive. The fighting has been desperate; but though each particular battle may bring a repulse to one side or the other, there is nothing like absolute discomfiture. We are applying these remarks, not to the actual march of Grant upon Richmond, or of Sherman upon Atlanta, but to the operations which have been reported since each of these commanders closed bodily with his antagonist and commenced the work on which he had set out. In neither case does it appear that the proceedings resemble those of a siege. Grant is not formally besieging even Petersburg, much less Richmond, nor can Sherman effect anything like a regular investment of Atlanta. From the latter quarter, indeed, the only authentic intelligence represents Hood as being largely reinforced—a sufficient proof that his communications are completely open. If we look, however, a little more closely at the accounts received, we shall discover a circumstance which will explain the position of affairs. The truth is that both in Virginia and Georgia both armies are intrenched alike. It is not that Grant and Sherman keep the field while Lee and Hood are shut up in their lines, for the Federals have thrown up earthworks as well as the Confederates.

As soon as Grant arrived at a point where he could make no more "flank movements," but must either stand or go, he constructed a little Richmond of his own and was presently found so strongly intrenched that Lee declined the cost of assaulting him in his position. Exactly the same thing took place at Atlanta. Sherman marched after Johnston in resolute pursuit until he reached the city he wished to capture, when he immediately threw up fieldworks and ensconsed himself in his lines. The result is that in Georgia as well as Virginia the main body of each army holds a secure position, and they only fight each other, as it were by sorties.

This is probably one consequence of the improvements in firearms. Breech loaders and earthworks appear to form the strongest combination of offensive and defensive power, and it is somewhat remarkable that the result is directly opposed to the theories formerly prevailing. It was a maxim of military science that earthworks could never stop good infantry; the meaning being that the slope at which such works were necessarily constructed could always be ascended by soldiers brave enough to face the fire of the defenders.—But it now seems that the deadliness and rapidity of the fire maintained by the breech-loading rifles is more than can be endured. Grant's heaviest losses have been encountered in his attempts to storm the earthworks of the Confederates, and Lee foresaw a similar danger so clearly that he refused to run the risk of it, and left Grant undisturbed within his lines. That this is the true history of affairs is plain from the incident reported of the battle of Cold Harbor—that the attack lasted scarcely ten minutes. It was much the same after the explosion of the mine at Petersburg. A quarter of an hour of such a fire as good troops well armed can now maintain is enough to stretch whole divisions on the ground. Grant, in one of his assaults on the Confederate lines, must have lost a thousand men a minute.—There was nothing like this in former times, though our own attack upon New Orleans did foreshadow these modern tactics to some extent. In fact, the Americans, in their civil war, appear to have been perfecting the original tactics of their countrymen. They were the first people to discern the value of scientific musketry aided by defensive works, and they have now carried both principles to an extent never known before.

It must not be forgotten that though fortifications enter thus largely into the machinery of this desperate war, they must in some instances have been extemporized. America was the one country in the whole world without strong places and fortified towns except on the sea coast. Even Richmond and Washington have been fortified since the war began, and probably we may learn by and by something more of a system which Todleben introduced, but which Beauregard and his colleagues have developed. We are assured that Richmond—as open a town four years ago as Brentford or Croydon—is now one of the strongest places in the world. We know that Vicksburg, hastily encircled with defensive works, resisted every hostile attack, and yielded only to famine. The very man who took it cannot succeed, though still at the head of a large force, in taking the little country town of Petersburg. It is not easy to see the design of Grant's late operations, but they appear to be directed against the communications of Petersburg, with the hope of establishing such a blockade of that town as may possibly in the end lead to its surrender, and thus perhaps open one of the roads to Richmond. The defences themselves are too strong even for the reckless obstinacy of the Northern commander; and if he cannot effect his purpose indirectly he must give it up altogether. Yet these fortifications had never been heard of till the other day, when the little place all of a sudden was found to be an Antwerp or a Mantua in strength.

These remarks will help to explain the successful resistance of the South against an enemy so superior in numbers and resources. Without doubt, the chief credit is due to the energy and courage of the Southern population; but the Confederate engineers have shown that true mastery of science which consists in turning actual circumstances to immediate account. Beginning with old-fashioned muskets, the Southerners advanced to breech loaders as rapidly as their means would permit, and then economized their strength by the adoption of fortifications at every point. Grant finds himself in an extemporized quadrilateral. Whichever way he turns the defences of the enemy are too strong for him, and so, in despair of doing anything else, he attempts to reduce him to surrender by breaking up the railroads. This, however, is a work of time, and the result to which it might lead would be distant still, whereas there is no longer any time to spare. So long and so skillfully have the Confederates maintained their defence that the issue of the strife will now probably be determined by the political quarrels of their assailants.

It is strange that the *Times* should have fallen into such an odd mistake as that about breech-loaders. We doubt if any considerable portion of the infantry of either army have breech-loaders. The only breech-loaders are carbines in the hands of cavalry.

A COURT BALL AT THE TUILERIES.

Bentley's *Miscellany* has the following sketch of the Tuileries on the night of a court ball. We quote:

The Tuileries look very imposing at a distance on the night of a court ball. The whole enormous facade is lit up from top to bottom, and on the Place du Carousal there is such a throng of carriages that it is difficult to comprehend how the equipages will be able to set down. For all that, the most admirable order prevails, and is most visible at the period of the guests departing. The inner court of the Tuileries, *la cour d'honneur*, is truly splendid. In the place of the gas lamps, you see everywhere the imperial N, or the imperial crown in a laurel wreath, blazing with light, and as this illumination is repeated on all sides at least two hundred time, it is easy to form an idea of the splendor and brightness of the court yard, which is so large that ten thousand men can manœuvre in it conveniently.—The principal stair-case inside the chauteu also produces a grand impression. From top to bottom on every step there stand alternately a twelve armed candelabrum and a Cent Garde, *en grande tenue*; there is a dark red carpet on the white marble steps, and high above it is a gigantic chandelier, gleaming like a sun. The sight is really marvelous. The reception takes place in the Salle des Marechaux, and the ball in the Gallerie de Diane.

A portion of the Emperor's private apartments is also used on the occasion of the court balls, and supper is served in the Pavillian de Marsan. At the latter only five hundred guests, chiefly ladies, sit down with their Majesties; the remainder are spread over various large rooms, where buffets are erected, of course, leaving nothing to be desired. Supper is served at tables holding four, eight, or twelve persons, and, as about four hundred footmen are employed in the palace on such occasions, the attendance is befitting the exalted company. As the rule, the Emperor opens the ball with a lady; usually the wife of an ambassador. The Empress has not danced since the death of her sister, the Duchess of Alba; still she goes to the ball-room, where a special dais is erected for her. Here she remains, surrounded by her ladies, and this is the moment when the Grand Chamberlain presents to her distinguished foreigners. The toilets to be seen on the dais at such a moment are truly *ne plus ultra* of elegance and wealth. It is impossible to say how many millions worth of jewels and precious stones are collected at this small spot.

The costume of the Empress, though not always the costliest, (Frau von Rothschild, for instance, sometimes wears a spenser completely covered with brilliants,) is the most tasteful. Nothing more beautiful could be imagined, and a cry of admiration bursts from a thousand lips. The Empress never remains long, but retires very quietly before midnight. The illumination then disappears from the south side of the palace, but the ball goes on uninterruptedly till about day break. The Emperor usually remains longer. But the longer the ball lasts, the more guests find their way to the Pavilian de Marsan, where play rooms are, and where many an old general goes on putting till near six in the morning. The direct expenses of such a court ball, of which four are given annually, are said to figure in the civil list at 240,000 francs; but the indirect expenses of the guests invited, and especially the ladies, may easily exceed ten times that amount. Hence, the imperial court balls are most welcome to the milliners, silk mercers, and jewelers.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION,

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FACTORY BURNT.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 14th, 1864.

The Factory of the Porcelain Company, at Kaolin, six miles from Augusta, was destroyed by fire last night.

LATER.—The Kaolin works were burned by accident. The loss is estimated at $200,000, upon which there is insurance of $25,000.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Directors of the Press Association having adjourned from Columbus to Augusta, met here to-day.—A quorum being present, telegrams were received from absent directors, giving their assurance of co-operation in the action of the board.

A resolution was adopted, directing the President to correspond with the President of the Southern Telegraph Company, with the view to arrange a fair and equitable commutation for the payment of tolls for Press reports; also a resolution directing the President to send a circular to the members of the Association, explaining matters considered at the present meeting, apprising them of the proposed action of the Telegraph Company and embarrassment to the press that may result therefrom, at the same time assuring them of the entire confidence of the board in the usefulness and permanence of the present organization.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14th, 1864.

The Whig has received the New York Herald of the 11th instant.

Sherman telegraphs Halleck from Altoona on the 6th, that he reached Kenesaw on the 5th, just in time to witness at a distance, the attack on Altoona. He anticipated the attack and ordered a corps from Rome as reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing two hundred in killed and a thousand wounded and prisoners. Our (Federal) loss was 700 in the aggregate.—The enemy captured a small garrison at Big Shanty and at Acworth and burned seven miles of Railroad. He says he has an abundance of provisions at Altoona and Atlanta.—Hood had moved back to Dallas. Vanwert was watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston and Rome. Atlanta is perfectly secure.

Sheridan is at Woodstock. He has destroyed everything in the way of provisions.

Grant has returned to Washington.

LATER—STATE ELECTIONS, &c.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14th, 1864.

Northern papers to the 12th inst. have been received to-night.

Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio have gone Republican by large majorities.

Sheridan was at Fisher Hill